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World Honors Watt and His Steam Engine

Bicentenary of the Birth of Pioneer Observed in Europe and U. S.

Spent Years in Work

Old Puff Puff His First Model Is Put Into Operation and Sound Radiocast

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Men of science, education and industry on both sides of the Atlantic continue celebrations today of the 200th anniversary of the birth of James Watt, Scottish engineer who, according to tradition, saw a potential steam engine in his mother's teakettle.

Unsuccessful as an apprentice instrument maker, banned by the guilds of Glasgow, and apparently slated to become a victim of the mild depression then in progress, this was the man whose work at 40 and 50 produced the double-acting steam engine, the engine which puffed in a new era of industrial expansion, blew the whistle and punched the clock with mass production methods, and enveloped in a cloud of steam the whole social and economic life of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, leaving future paths still uncertain.

Old Puff Puff

Sunday noon a fire was built under the ancient boiler of old "Puff Puff," Watt's first model, now in the Science Museum, Kensington, London, England. H. W. Dickinson, a member of the museum staff was "chief engineer," and for five minutes, radio listeners throughout the world heard "Puff Puff" puff its prettiest.

In America the program was picked up and rebroadcast by the Columbia Network. Lieut. Col. E. E. R. MacKintosh as director of the museum, opened the broadcast, calling attention to the fact that, fundamentally, the modern steam engine is the same as that finally produced by James Watt in 1799, just before his retirement. Col. Alexander Elliott Davidson, aide-de-camp to His Majesty the former King George V, and president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, followed with a short review of Watt's life.

According to the colorfully romantic, though somewhat fanciful, episode of the family teakettle, Watt is pictured as plugging its spout until eventually the expanding steam blew off the lid. But he didn't immediately go out and build a steam engine.

Already in Service

Already doing service in the mines was a kind of engine invented by Thomas Newcomen, an English blacksmith, for pumping water. It worked very slowly and was expensive to operate. Newcomen's engine consisted of a piston in a crude cylinder which was first occupied by team and then sprayed inside with water from a cistern above. The steam entering the cylinder pushed up on the piston until it reached the end of its stroke. Communication with the boiler was then shut off and cold water was injected to condense the steam and create a vacuum.

"Nature abhors a vacuum," and o atmospheric pressure would push the piston back down again and thus orce it to do work. Sometimes as many as 16 strokes a minute could be gained from this engine, which Watt later declared "worked backwards." Modern engines easily complete 100 to 130 strokes a minute.

Contract Into Water

Instead of making water expand into steam and push against the piston, the Newcomen engine made the steam contract into water and pull while doing its work. However, Watt's earliest models were not much better.

Furthermore, those early Newcomen engines wouldn't run by themselves. An attendant had to stand by, opening and shutting the valves, first letting in steam and then water, then steam, then water. A lazy youngster is credited with the invention which made this unnecessary, Humphrey Potter grew tired of pushing and pulling on the handles and bars provided to regulate the engine, and he hooked them up with string to the plunger beam (like the rocker arm of the paddle wheel steamboats), thus making the engine do its own opening and closing of valves at just the right moments. He still had his job though, for the strings frequently broke and knots were necessary.

But the charge of laziness can handly be advanced as the reason for James Watt so improving this crude engine that its invention is now officially accredited to him. Like many another inventor, his life was a hard one until his ideas were accepted. He intended going to college, but when the time came, his father lost considerable money in unfortunate ventures, forcing young

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Savants Inspect Old Watt Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 21

WHILE celebrations are being held throughout the world in memory of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, distinguished savants and engineering experts near Birmingham conducted a pilgrimage on the famous engineer's birthday, to inspect three of his famous "first" engines, two of which are still in working order.

One, erected in 1776 at Ocker Hill, is at the pumping station of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, a second at Bordesley dates to 1796 and is on the premises of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Company, and the third, erected in 1817, is in the Lawley Street pumping station. The Lawley Street and Ocker Hill engines are the ones still in running order. The Ocker Hill relic gave service continually between 1796 and 1884.

Warning Is Given That Neutrality Bill Invokes War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — The neutrality controversy was injected early into the discussions of the eleventh national conference on the cause and cure of war, opening here today with women from 42 states present.

The first session, at which Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, bitterly denounced proposed neutrality legislation as conceived by a small group of League of Nations enemies, was preceded by a statement from Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the conference, expressing the hope that the Senate Munitions Committee's effort to show whether munitions makers are a cause of war would not be sidetracked by the present controversy over President Wilson's alleged actions.

Miss Schain held that the women of the country must "not merely condemn war," but must work toward the building of "international institutions to take the place of war."

Hope in Public Opinion

Pointing to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the disruption of the arms conference, and the march of Japan into Asia as "disquieting events," Miss Schain turned to "one of the encouraging events of last year"—the reaction of British and French public opinion to acts of their governments in seeming to betray cooperative peace efforts.

"Questions relating to peace still continue to hold first interest among organized women in the United States as well as of the world," Miss Schain declared. "It interests me to see how persistent some of our women are in the face of discouragements in a confused world. They have been coming year after year taking part in the conferences here, leading round tables and discussion groups at home, and educating themselves through reading until they have really become experts on international affairs which shake our foreign policies."

Neutrality Bill Criticized

The Administration's pending neutrality bill was criticized by Mr. Morley as "positively menacing to all the constructive work of the last 16 years in the field of international relations."

He proceeded to show three ways in which he considers it "actually encourages war, and war in which the United States is likely to be a participant."

"In the first place," he said, "It is designed to block the collective effort to stop aggression by sanctions of nonintercourse and therefore to make the naval blockade of aggressor, which is a definite act of war, the only practical alternative.

"In the second place," he went on, "this legislation, by refusing to

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Secret Eyes to Spy On Traffic Violators In Maine's Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 21—This upstate capital city today became the first community in Maine to appoint official observers, selected from among the motoring public, to assist the city police in reporting traffic violations.

The observer system was adopted by the city of Augusta at a meeting of the advisory committee recently appointed by Mayor Frederick Payne to co-operate in the program of highway safety now under way in the State. The observers will be chosen by the Mayor, J. J. O'Connell, chief of police, and a committee of five people.

The names of the observers will be kept secret and they will have no authority under the law. Their duty will be reporting city traffic and ordinance violations. Each report will go on record and, if the violations persist, the offenders will be reported to the Secretary of State and they will be held accountable for their actions.

There are nine points in the safety program, according to Walter J. Brennan, state safety director: child and adult education; engineering and traffic control; co-operation with municipalities; legislation, laws, regulations and courts; co-operation with other accident prevention agencies; law enforcement publicity; and statistics and analyses and commercial vehicles.

Wallace Questions 'Justice' Of New Process Tax Ruling; Fiscal Situation Complicated

Order for Return of Impounded Levies Still Leaves $979,000,000, Already Distributed to Farmers, in Doubt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt and his farm advisers are today considering not only what tactics to pursue in seeking new agricultural legislation, but the serious fiscal position produced by the Supreme Court's surprise ruling yesterday which ordered $200,000,000 in impounded taxes back to the processors.

The court's action in speeding processing tax money back to the middlemen-processors caused sharp reaction in Administration circles. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, talking to a farflung farm audience in his regular weekly message, said: "I do not question the legality of this action, but I certainly do question the justice of it. The money represents charges which had, in most cases, already been passed on to consumers or back to farmers."

Ruling is a Surprise

Up until the court's unprecedentedly sudden ruling, the Administration had clung to the hope that it might prevent the return of processing taxes, and had laid plans for elaborate court battles to that end.

Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, presented a forceful brief to the court yesterday morning, based upon the case of Bailey vs. George, decided 14 year ago, in which the court prevented injunctions to halt the collection of a tax which the court also declared to be an exaction. The court's ruling then was based on Section 3224 of the revised statutes, which reads: "No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court."

Precedent Shattered

With this strong argument, Stanley Reed, the solicitor-general, and other administration legal and farm officials, were confidently anticipating a breathing spell of at least two weeks in which to build up barricades against the flow of hundreds of millions of dollars from the Treasury, or impounded deposits. The Supreme Court justice, after briefly appearing and handing down routine decisions, left the bench for an adjournment of two weeks. They went to lunch.

And then, two and a half hours later, the Government law officers were startled, and reporters surprised, to receive from the court, rulings on the morning's petitions of the Government, breaking down the immediate legal barriers to return of the processing taxes. The decision also breaks an old precedent,

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Jan. 21

Edward VIII—Takes Up Duties as George V Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—A swift plane flight brought Edward VIII to London, to take up his duties as monarch of the British Commonwealth of nearly 500,000,000 persons. Behind him, at Sandringham, members of the royal family attended a service conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the little church there. The body of King George was taken to the village chapel, and on Thursday is to be mounted on a gun carriage and brought to London by special train, where it will lie in state in Westminster Hall. The funeral will be Tuesday, Jan. 28, in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle.

It was understood that the formal proclamation of Edward as King will take place at 10 a. m. tomorrow at St. James's Palace. Today, the new ruler met the Privy Council in an ancient ceremony at that Palace, making his traditional declaration and receiving the oath of allegiance from the Councilors:

"I, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David," he said, "do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church by law established in England, and that I shall, according to the true intent of enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain said enactments to the best of my powers, according to law."

Parliament Takes Oath

Parliament later met to swear allegiance to the new ruler. First, Speaker Fitzroy of the House of Commons took the oath of "allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VIII, his heirs and successors, according to the law," and then signed the roll. Prime Minister Baldwin followed next, then Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain and Home Secretary Simon. This ceremony was said to be the first formal use in public of the title Edward VIII.

Capital—Bonus Rushed; Tax Refund Deplored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The government roster included:

Bonus Bill appeared certain of passage regardless of whether President Roosevelt vetoes it, considering the 4-1 vote for the bill in the Senate. A two-thirds vote is sufficient to override a veto. The bill as amended by the Senate comes up in the House Wednesday morning, and immediate approval is predicted.

Supreme Court ruling which returned $200,000,000 in AAA processing taxes to the processors, left the Administration in high confusion. Secretary Wallace said he did not question the legality, but did question the justice of it. Those shrewd processors and some others, who filed suit and obtained injunctions against collection of the taxes, and who have presumably passed much of the tax on to consumers in the form of higher prices, can keep the melon returned by the court. Other more trusting and less cynical producers, who paid their taxes, have no refund.

Substitute AAA was under confused discussion, the question being whether to ask Congress for broad powers, in addition to the Soil Conservation Act, or to get by with as little additional legislation as possible, with an eye to the Supreme Court and the Comptroller General. Agreement on procedure is far from reached.

League—Marking Time on Ethiopian War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—With respect to the Ethiopian war, the League is in a period of marking time. Out of the Council session thus far, there have emerged these relatively static developments:

It is thought inadvisable to consider further settlement plans at present.

Ethiopia's request for funds cannot be granted, because a draft convention on financial aid to victims of aggression has not been ratified. Funds cannot be improvised in view of the many obstacles.

The Council does not believe it the business of the League to send a commission to review the conduct of the war, as Ethiopia requested. The League's business is held to be the ending, and not the supervision, of war.

Premier Laval got in his little word warning against increased sanctions, before the Council adjourned other business to honor King George.

In Ethiopia—Further Mobilization Ordered

Addis Ababa (AP)—A new decree ordering further mobilization throughout Ethiopia was read out at the palace.

Rome—The loss of an Italian bombing plane and further defeats of scattered troops under Ras Desta Demtu were reported by the Italian Government.

Those announcements appeared to constitute the sole action in the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Hirota—Defines Japan's Aims in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—Foreign Minister Hirota in his speech to the reconvened Diet cautiously denounced Soviet rearmament, and then revealed the basic formula for composing the differences between China and Japan which has been under secret discussion recently. This formula, from the Japanese point of view, embraces three points:

An end to Chinese passive resistance and the beginning of active co-operation with Japan.

Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo.

Suppression of Communism in China, with Japanese aid.

Hirota Avoids Provoking Russia

The Hirota scowling at Russian armament did not appear belligerent. He spoke merely of "strongly aroused public opinion" in Manchoukuo and Japan as a result of the pace of Russian armament. He spoke of "excessive military works"; and when he came to the series of border incidents which have aggravated the relations of the two countries, his

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Stock Loading Racket Shown Up in Court

Polymet Witnesses Tell of Tipster Sheet and Phone Use to Mulct Public

Boston Today—*also sees*—Plaintiff's witness unexpectedly testify for Mayor in snow truck case—Army orders disclosed as reason for some delay in snow dumping—Strike-breakers' activities scored by union head—Blue Eagle find permanent aerie in New England.

***Polymet*—Playing Both Ends and the Middle Shown**

Fitting together as neatly as the sections of a draw bridge, the stories of two witnesses in Federal District Court this morning closed another gap in the evidence against William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines who, with three others, are being tried before Judge Elisha H. Brewster for alleged participation in the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud.

Standing at opposite sides of the draw were two men who have already pleaded guilty to the fraud in the case. Joseph Barger of Brockton, one of them, described how Jarvis and Gaines had operated "Financial Profits," a "tipster sheet" used to boost Polymet stock. The other, Harry Flackman of New York, told of his activities in the "boiler room" conducted by Jarvis and Gaines from which stock sales were made by telephone to every state excepting Massachusetts.

Barger said that although he had had no experience in such work, he was hired to edit Financial Profits in September, 1932, at the salary of $50 a week plus a share in the net profits. He said that Jarvis and Gaines had given him $2000 with which to start the paper and that he had taken in amounts ranging from $1500 to $4000 a week thereafter from which he paid expenses.

About May, 1933, he was instructed to begin a build-up of the electrical industry in general, followed by a definite campaign to sell Polymet stock.

In subsequent testimony, Barger told of the sale of 200,000 shares of Polymet stock for $500,000 between June 15 and July 23, 1933. He said that he had received $10,000 as his share of the profits.

After July 23, he said, one telephone man was kept in the "boiler room" at the office of the Financial Profits publication "to handle the squawkers—I mean, complaints."

Complementing Barger's story was the testimony of Flackman, who described himself as a "loader." His duties were to call persons who had bought Polymet stock several days after the sale in order to "load" them with more. Flackman testified that he lived at the Ritz Carlton, received $700 a week salary (5 per cent commission on sales) and called every state in the Union except Massachusetts.

Following direct examination by Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett, Flackman was cross-examined by chief counsel for defense, Francis P. Carney. He then testified that he did not know any specific person to whom he had telephoned and that he had worked daily from 9:30 a. m., to 9:30 p. m., without stopping for meals.

Thus it was shown today for the first time how it is possible to play both ends from the middle if one has a well-engineered stock operations bridge.

***Trucks*—Mayor Gets Unexpected Support**

If there were faces in the courtroom of Superior Judge Alonzo Weed today that were slightly more ruddy than even the present cold snap dictated, they were not on the beaming countenances of Mayor Mansfield and staff members of the city's legal department. Those gentlemen were surprised, but pleasantly so, when the chief witness called by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants' League protesting the city's purchase of snow removal trucks unexpectedly testified in favor of the Mayor.

Charles E. Stewart, described as an automotive engineer, was called by Attorney Bernard Gould, supposedly to support the taxpayers' claim that the city might have saved $126,000 by awarding the truck contracts to bidders who offered trucks that met city specifications. Their chief point of attack was that some 52 White trucks ordered by the city did not meet expectations.

Mr. Stewart took the stand and very forthrightly stated that had he been fully appraised of the White superiorities he would have unhesitatingly advised the Mayor to pay the difference and buy them. This testimony of their principal witness apparently removed the chief prop under their case.

Mayor Mansfield was called to the stand and crossed swords with Attorney Gould. The Mayor insisted, "I am anxious to get the best snow removal equipment for the least money possible."

He emphasized that quality and

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World Reveres George V; Edward Becomes King

By a Staff Artist — King George V

Sandringham. January 20, 1936

He is a king no longer: he has left
All kingly garments off, yet but bereft
Of pomp and state. No more the crowds shall raise
For him their clamor to the skies; his days
No longer will be filled with inquietude.
In what still meadows, in what solitude,
He paces now, we know not — but we know
Whatever paths, where'er his footsteps go,
He shall tread gently. He shall wear a crown;
Not as with us, heavily, to bear him down;
This crown is lighter, wrought of kindness, good,
Mercy and peace, and patient fortitude.
Weary no more, he puts aside his throne,
And hears his Master: "Faithful one, well done."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Universally Loved Monarch Praised in World Tributes

From all over the world tributes to the merits of King George V are flooding to London.

The President of the United States sent his official message to the new King of England in behalf of the people of the United States.

The feeling against the British in Rome was stilled for expressions of sympathy and appreciation.

Messages from all civilized nations expressed respect and sympathy.

Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The nation's capital on this occasion deliberately reflecting national opinion is today deeply appreciative of the role King George V played in world history, and keenly alive to the influence of the throne not only on Great Britain and its Dominions but in all parts of the world community.

President Roosevelt last night sent a message to the new King, Edward VIII, saying: "It is with deep sorrow that I learn of the death of His Majesty, your father. I send to you my profound sympathy and that of the people of the United States, in whose respect and affection he occupied a high and unique place. I had the privilege of knowing His Majesty during the war days, and his passing brings to me personally a special sorrow."

Reception Postponed

The annual congressional reception, scheduled at the White House this Thursday, was postponed as a token of respect.

The Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, as well as extending sympathy to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, today called in person at the British Embassy and Dominion legations to express sympathy on behalf of the President, the Government, and the People of the United States.

Secretary Hull cabled to the British Prime Minister:

"I wish to express to you my sincere sympathy and that of the Government of the United States in the passing of His Majesty. The British people have lost a valiant leader and untiring worker for their welfare and happiness."

Thoughtful Appreciation

But in wider circles than conveyed by these official expressions, were to be heard many thoughtful appreciations of King George. The American newspapers almost generally not only carried many columns of cabled news from London and all parts of the Commonwealth, but published editorials seeking to set forth the profound influence of King George in British and world life.

National leaders in the Congress, some of whom had known the King, expressed more nearly the informal feelings of the people. Thus Senator Joseph T. Robinson, who as a delegate to the London Naval Conference had several meetings with the King, said: "The King was a great stabilizing influence for the British Empire and for Europe. He was intensely patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his subjects."

"He Was a Good King"

Senator William E. Borah, ranking Republican, said with simplicity: "He was a good King."

Speaker Joseph W. Byrns said: "The whole world will mourn his passing. His whole life was such a clean wholesome one that he won the esteem and admiration of people everywhere."

The Republican leader in the House, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, said: "One of the greatest personages of the present age has passed away. He was loved not only by his own people but by every one throughout the world."

Meanwhile, State Legislatures

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Monarch Ends Rule In Quiet Village Home

Bachelor Prince 59th on Throne

26-Year Reign Changed Empire Into Close-Knit Family of Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—A bareheaded youth on a bicycle, riding down the drive at Sandringham House Monday night, handed the gate-keeper the bulletin that announced to the world that the reign of King George V had ended peacefully in the monarch's quiet country estate, and the British Empire knew that in his stead reigns the former Prince of Wales under the title of King Edward VIII.

Those who must attend to affairs of state are already busy with the opening formalities of the new reign. There is the immediate summoning of Parliament customary in such an emergency, the flight of the new King by private airplane to St. James's Palace to take over his new office and the preparation of a 216-word proclamation by the new monarch and the Privy Council proclaiming the new reign. But the Empire has given itself over for the time being to thoughts of the beloved sovereign whose 26 years' reign has seen the British nations and the world pass through times of war, unrest, bitter trial, and great achievement.

One Family

The most outstanding feature of his long reign has been the fact that he began as ruler of a vast empire and ended as the central figure of a worldwide family of free peoples co-operating with one another for the good of all—the British Commonwealth of Nations. This has meant the turning over of a new leaf in the history of the world. It has meant, besides, the upbuilding of a system full of hopeful possibilities for the peace and happiness of the human race.

To King George belongs the credit for having put himself at the head of the movement which brought about this vast and beneficient change. The sense of sympathy, resource and selflessness which he displayed in furthering it were characteristic of his attitude throughout the whole of his 25 years upon the British throne.

The worldwide demonstration of affection and respect evoked are a tribute to the unpretentious qualities which rank his name high among those which will endure.

No Mere Figurehead

Constitutionally his powers were exiguous. Latterly his official actions were confined to carrying out the advice of responsible Prime Ministers, each representing the Government of one of the co-equal nations of the British Commonwealth. But he was very far from being the mere figurehead which this state of things might suggest. He made himself more widely informed than almost any expert upon the diverse affairs of the Empire. He did this by personal contact everywhere.

Indeed, King George in his early years saw more of his Dominions than any of his predecessors had done, although his son and successor has seen more even than himself.

Close to Ministers

The King had thus acquired a remarkable faculty of understanding and interpreting the will of his people and of identifying himself with it.

He kept up throughout his reign the very closest relation with the members of the British, Canadian, Australian, South African and New Zealand Cabinets. So much appreciated was his advice that a visit to Buckingham Palace became a privilege taken frequent advantage of by almost every leading public character who visited London. His father, King Edward VII, had been known as the "Peacemaker," owing to the talent displayed in composing personal differences among his ministers. King George went further. He had a grasp of business, besides.

Gained Perspective

Keeping himself free from the turmoil of politics, he acquired a broader view than often presented itself to the ministers occupying positions of less detachment.

On two crucial occasions in particular, the advice given to ministers was adopted with the happiest of results. One was in 1923 when his personal choice of Mr. Stanley Baldwin to succeed Mr. Bonar Law as Prime Minister prevailed, though this meant bitter disappointment to the late Lord Curzon who was a closer personal friend to himself. The other was in 1931 when the King's influence was potent in the formation of a National Govern-

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George V Ends Long Career of Unselfish Devotion to Cause of Empire

King's World Influence Reflected in Messages

(Continued from Page 1)

spontoneously expressed their sympathy, with the names of many of them vividly reminding the nation of American colonial ties with England. Thus, the House of Delegates of Virginia expressed deepest sympathy and the Assembly of New York followed suit.

It is more difficult to express the feelings of the common man, but it can be gathered from the vivid popular reaction to the news.

It was evident that while Americans almost two centuries ago turned away from the institution of the throne for themselves, have gained—particularly in the present generation—a new respect for the profoundly stabilizing and patriotic influence in national life which the throne can be when occupied by a wise and tactful monarch.

Not so long ago, American orators were still given to "twisting the lion's tail" in their verbal flights. Today this is most uncommon, and in the transition it must be said that King George V and the new King Edward VIII have played a dominant part.

Ottawa

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Life in Canada's capital city moved today with arrested step, the subduing influence of grief enveloping all national activity.

From the Governor General of Canada to the least exalted in the country came expressions of tribute and of sorrow. Citizens remembered that King George was no stranger to them.

They had heard him seven months ago when he thanked them for their affection and devotion, heard him speak to their children in simple language, counseling them as a parent to grow in strength and goodness.

They heard him less than a month ago when the King described the people of the British Empire as one great family, of which he himself was the head.

"He was a friend of all, rich and poor alike, sharing to the full in their joys and sorrows," said Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General.

King George would wish for no better epitaph, the Governor General said, "than that he feared God and loved and served his people."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King recalled how in the tempest of war the deceased sovereign had "stood as the symbol of the common effort and concerted action of all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations," and he had been "the rallying center of all the British forces."

"Having regard to the times and to the issues he and his ministers were called upon to face," Mr. King said, "It can truly be said there never was a better King."

Rome

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—Grief over the passing of King George removed some of Italy's bitterness against Britain because of the sanctions campaign, in which Britain has played a major role.

Authoritative sources described Italy's Government heads as "extremely sad" because of the British monarch's death. They said King Victor Emanuel, Italy's sovereign, had asked the Italian Ambassador in London, Dino Grandi, to keep him informed of the British ruler's condition and to express his wishes for King George's recovery.

These sources said Italy remembers that King George once had been "King to us," and that "his army fought with us in the World War."

Premier Mussolini told Premier Stanley Baldwin of England today the "Italian people heard with profound emotion the announcement of the death of King George V and sympathize deeply with the mourning British nation."

Telegrams of condolence were drafted and flags on government buildings were ordered lowered to halfstaff.

King Victor Emmanuel ordered 15 days of court mourning for the late King George.

Vatican circles also mourned the British sovereign. Prelates said the Pope had watched the course of the King's illness with grave concern, and stressed the cordial relations which prevailed between the Protestant ruler and the Holy See.

Paris

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The passing of King George V of Great Britain turned France's attention temporarily today from the prospective fall of the French cabinet.

President Albert Lebrun announced postponement of the diplomatic ball tomorrow. Flags on all public buildings and embassies were lowered to half staff.

President Lebrun sent the following message to Queen Mary of England:

"In great grief which strikes Your Majesty so cruelly I wish to assure you I very sincerely share your bereavement and ask you to accept an expression of my respectful, sorrowful sympathy."

"It is with deep emotion I learned of the death of His Majesty King George V," the French President telegraphed the new British King.

"I send you an expression of my profound sympathy in associating myself with your mourning.

"The feelings which your august father showed for France in the imperishable memory of glorious events which under his reign united the two people will remain graven in our memory. With all its heart the French nation shares the great grief which the loss of the well beloved sovereign causes the peoples of the British Empire."

Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Imperial household announced today the Emperor's court would observe three weeks' official mourning for King George.

Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government sent a message of condolence early today to the British Government upon the death of King George.

Despite the early hour, many officials telephoned the British Embassy to express their grief. Newspapers eulogized the monarch as a "democratic king."

Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Special editions of Berlin newspapers were quickly issued today following the passing of King George V.

The extra editions stressed the serious task confronting his successor in the present difficult times, and paid warm tributes to the new King's great popularity.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, who was in Berlin, was immediately informed of King George's death. It was stated he would send condolences during the night.

Herr Hitler telegraphed the new King saying:

"The sad news of King George's demise grieved me deeply. I beg Your Majesty to accept my and the German Government's sincere condolences with assurances of heartfelt sympathy of the whole German people at the heavy loss sustained by the Royal House of the British nation."

The Reichsführer also telegraphed condolences to Queen Mary.

Flags on government buildings were placed at half mast.

Nanking

NANKING, Jan. 21 (AP)—Lin Sen, chairman of the Nanking Nationalist Government, sent to London today condolences on behalf of China on the death of King George.

Flags on government office buildings were placed at half staff, and a government spokesman expressed profound regret.

Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (Palcor Agency)—All places of entertainment will suspend their activities tonight in tribute to King George V, whose passing has deeply stirred the Jews of Palestine.

Jewish leaders here characterized the late King as "the living embodiment of the Palestine mandate." He had recently been honored by the planting of the King George Jubilee Forest.

Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 21 (AP)—Condolences on the passing of King George were sent to the British Government today by President Lazaro Cardenas and the Mexican Foreign Office.

The British Minister, Sir John Monson, received several hundred telephone calls from members of the English colony and prominent Mexicans expressing their sorrow at the news.

Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 21 (AP) — Tom-toms, throbbing throughout Africa, carried the news of King George's death to the most remote regions today.

Instances were reported in which the natives heard of the death before the whites learned it through newspapers and radio.

Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP)—The news of the passing of King George was used on the front pages of Soviet newspapers today but was given secondary play to large layouts on the twelfth anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin.

From the Ex-Kaiser

DOORN, The Netherlands, Jan. 21 (AP)—The former Kaiser of Germany, a cousin of the late King George of England, telegraphed today to the bereaved Queen Mary at Sandringham:

"I am deeply affected by the tragic loss you and the royal family have to deplore. I beg you to accept the warmest sympathy of Hermine, myself and all members of my house.

"Signed) William."

(Queen Victoria's son, King Edward VII, was George's father; the Princess Victoria, better known as the Empress Frederick, one of her daughters, was the former Kaiser's mother.)

Townsend Leader Resigns

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Dr. Clinto Wunder, keynoter of the Townsend social security plan national convention at Chicago and in recent months eastern regional director of the movement, yesterday annuonced his resignation. His action was taken, he said, to permit him to debate the plan with its opponents—a privilege denied official members of the Townsend plan organization.

How U. S. Chains Radiocast News Of King's Passing

Announcement of the passing of King George V of England at 6:55 p. m., eastern standard time, found the radio networks in the United States ready to handle speedily the various tributes to His Majesty which followed in rapid succession.

Actual announcement of the news flash from Sandringham House reached American networks at 7 p. m., just as some of the popular network programs were about to go on the air. Immediately following these programs at 7:15 the National Broadcasting Company linked with London and the beat of muffled drums and chimes was heard in Great Britain's first tributes to her departed monarch.

The National Broadcasting Company followed this London transmission with a short program of concert music of solemn character while an announcer gave a short résumé of the King's reign.

Fitly enough it fell to Boake Carter, an English news commentator on American networks, to deliver the first spoken obituary to the King.

Wide World

Edward VIII
King and Emperor
New Ruler of British Empire

Leading Events In Full Career Of King George

By the Associated Press

1865—Born June 3 at Marlborough House.

1883—Entered navy as midshipman.

1891—Created Duke of York.

1892—Became heir presumptive on death of elder brother, Duke of Clarence.

1893—Married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.

1894—Edward, eldest son, born June 23.

1901—Created Prince of Wales after death of Queen Victoria.

1910—Succeeded to throne on death of King Edward, May 6. Assents to Liberal Government's plea to create sufficient peers to outvote Lord's opposition to Parliament Bill.

1911—Crowned June 22 at Westminster Abbey. Attends Indian Durbar.

1914—War declared Aug. 4.

1918—Armistice signed Nov. 11; King calls national reconstruction conference.

1919—Youngest son, John, died Jan. 18; Versailles Peace Treaty approved June 28.

1921—Opened Northern Ireland Parliament, Irish peace signed, and Free State Government set up.

1931—King hurried home from Scotland to take direct part in formulating national ministry, gold standard abandoned.

1935—Empire celebrated jubilee of King's reign.

Brazil Extends Tariff Changes To Canadian Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Brazil has extended to Canada the tariff concessions granted the United States on Jan. 1 last, it was announced by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, following receipt of a cablegram from the Canadian trade commissioner at Rio de Janeiro. No change in Canadian tariff rates against Brazil are involved, that country already enjoying the advantages of Canada's intermediate tariff.

Canadian trade figures show that Canada exported $2,769,578 worth of goods to Brazil during the fiscal year ending March 31 last and imported goods to the value of $835,546. Of outstanding importance to Canada is a decrease in duty on rubber tires and tubes. Rates which varied from 15 to 50 cents per pound according to the weight of the article were reduced by 25 per cent of the duty.

The tariff on canned salmon has been cut from 33 to 13 cents per pound, which should restore the sale of this commodity to Brazil.

Sewing machines, which last year were Canada's best seller and sold there to the value of $1,284,406, remain the same at about $4 per 100 pounds, at which rate it is bound by agreement.

During the past year exports to Brazil have increased by over 30 per cent, and imports from there have also increased, although by a much lesser extent.

Virginia Faces Pension Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Old-age pensions cropped up as the first major issue before the Virginia General Assembly, with the Senate supporting Gov. George C. Peery's budget recommendation that the question be deferred pending study during the next two years.

World Reveres George V; Edward VIII Becomes King

(Continued from Page 1)

ment which has since done so well in pulling Great Britain out of the financial crisis.

How He Helped During War

During the World War the services were naturally near the King's heart.

For the first time since 1743, when George II went on active service with his troops abroad at the Battle of Dettingen, a British monarch appeared in the field when King George V visited the British troops in France during the dark days of Europe's new ordeal. His encouraging presence and calm determination were felt in the field.

He was a man of the sea. He made visits to the fleet, but he also went on tours of inspection to the munition works throughout the country.

Regarding the King's visits, Mr. David Lloyd George in his memoirs says, "So far as I can recall neither then nor any other of the innumerable visits paid to places where industrial unrest was present or threatening were marred by any kind of unpleasantness. On the contrary the loyalty of the people was heartened to new vigor by the presence of their sovereign in their midst and by the warm personal interest which he showed in their work and anxieties.

"Unremitting Diligence"

"In estimating the value of the different factors which conduced to the maintenance of our home front in 1917 a very high place must be given to the affection inspired by the King and the unremitting diligence with which he set himself in those dark days to discharge functions of his high office."

His speeches were generally his own. His practice was to dictate the substance of them to an amanuensis, subsequently adding corrections in his own handwriting. Even the most ordinary communications from Buckingham Palace—including very numerous expressions of considerate sympathy to those in adversity and of timely appreciation or congratulation where self-sacrifice, service well done or special good fortune had been deserving of royal notice—were all carefully revised and frequently amended by himself.

Such personal expressions as those used in his Christmas radiocast address, where in sending out his good wishes he associated himself with "my dear wife, my children and grandchildren who are with me today," were thus recognized and valued as representing his own thoughts. It was also felt that the human emotion which lay behind was genuine.

He was extraordinarily happy in his family relations. His widow, Queen Mary, is known and loved universally as a pattern of wifely and motherly devotion in her home and of kindly helpfulness and sympathy everywhere.

Human Interest

The colorful spectacle of the King with his four sons beside him, as seen at the recent ceremony of the "Trooping of the Colours," gave the pleasantest of impressions to all who saw it.

In his hobbies too—his stamp collecting, his farming and his raising of fine horses—he had interests in common with ordinary folk.

It was felt that he was intensely human. His warm handshake, his cheerful friendliness, his keen interest in all those around him, also his good memory for their faces, their names and their affairs, all helped to make him the very best of mixers.

Significant Innovation

In appointing the Council of State to carry on the functions of the throne just before the King's passing, a significant innovation was introduced. On the occasion of the King's previous indisposition in 1928, the Prime Minister and Archbishop of Canterbury were members of this commission. This year the commission was composed entirely of members of the royal family. Behind this lay the important recognition of the independence assumed by the dominions under the "Statute of Westminster of 1931." This was because to have included a British minister might have seemed to give the United Kingdom a privileged position in the empire which it now no longer holds.

Prince of Wales Succeeds

The King's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, who today has succeeded his father, has already impressed his own personality and made warm friends throughout the British Commonwealth and other parts of the world which he has been most assiduous in visiting. In particular he has associated himself with the United States, which he recognizes as Britain's closest international relation.

The new King has all the charm of his grandfather, Edward VII. He has also inherited the sympathy, dislike of ostentation and unselfishness from his father, whose reign has been eventful in a perhaps unsurpassed degree.

London Sleuth Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Every undesirable character, every clever crook, dubious haunt, and other phase of West End underworld was reputed to be known to Det.-Sergt. Charles Mann, who has recently retired after 25 years' service at Vine Street, Piccadilly police station.

Italy Keeps Watch at Frontiers On Import and Export of Money

ROME—Italy enforces strict control of the export and import of currency.

No person leaving or entering this country is allowed to carry with him Italian money in bank notes and checks exceeding 2000 lire, about $160. No limitation is imposed as regards the amount of foreign currency which, in the case of foreigners, can still be freely imported and exported from Italy. Foreigners who reside in Italy and who travel abroad, on their return to this country, are not allowed to carry with them Italian currency exceeding the amount which they had when leaving the country.

Outgoing travelers, whether of Italian or other nationality, before crossing the Italian frontier, are given a special yellow form in which they must declare the exact amount of Italian currency in bank notes or paper money in their possession. This form, duly filled in with ink, must be handed over by outgoing travelers to the frontier authorities together with their passports and is returned to them stamped with the outgoing visa. Travelers leaving Italy temporarily have to produce this form on their return in order to justify their holding of Italian currency.

For travelers residing abroad the form, stamped by the frontier authorities, is considered as a valid document for obtaining the exchange of Italian currency at any bank abroad.

The Italian frontier authorities enforce these currency regulations courteously but with firmness. Their object is to prevent the flight of Italian capital abroad and to see that no lire bought in the "black" markets find their way into this country. Bank notes of the larger denominations—500 or 1000 lire notes—are not allowed to be exported or reimported into Italy.

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SHREDDED CODFISH MOLD

1 package Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish; 2 cups milk; ¼ cup butter; 4 eggs; ½ cup flour; 1 pimento, chopped.

Place SHREDDED Codfish in fine sieve or cheese cloth. Pour over it a little cold water. Press and squeeze dry.

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour and milk. Stir, cooking until thick. Beat eggs and add them to the sauce stirring well. Add SHREDDED Codfish and chopped pimento. Turn into greased loaf or fish mold. Set mold in pan of warm water and bake until set, about 45 minutes to one hour. Unmold and serve hot. If ring mold be used, fill center with peas, cooked carrots or creamed mushrooms. (Serves 8.)

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King's Speeches Reflected His Kindly Human Qualities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—Contained in the addresses and messages of King George may be seen many of the pertinent, far-seeing, and extremely human qualities that made the British Monarch not only beloved at home but admired and respected the world over.

Today the Monitor quotes some of the King's outstanding statements.

Apropos of the Naval Conference now struggling to hold itself in session here is a portion of the King's opening address to a similar assemblage, the London Naval Conference, just six years ago today—Jan. 21, 1930.

Sacrifices Needed

He said, in part:

"All nations have varying needs demanding special consideration, but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer great and lasting benefit, not only upon the countries which you represent but upon mankind generally.

"I earnestly trust that the results of this conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world . . . and hastening a time when a general disarmament conference can deal with the problem in an even more comprehensive manner."

* * *

A Peaceful Family

From his last public message to his people and to the world, Christmas Day, 1935:

"In Europe and in many parts of the world anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace in itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations—a friend of all, an enemy of none.

"May the spirit of good will and mutual helpfulness grow and spread. Then it will bring not only the blessing of peace but a solution of the economic troubles which still beset us."

* * *

Deplores Unemployment

Silver Jubilee Empire Broadcast, May 7, 1935:

"In the midst of these days of rejoicing, I grieve to think of the numbers of my people who still are without work. We owe to them, and not least to those suffering from any form of disablement, all the sympathy and help we can give to them.

"I hope that . . . all who can will do their utmost to find them work and bring them hope. Other anxieties may be in store but I am persuaded that with God's help they may all be overcome if we meet them with confidence, courage and unity, so I look forward to the future with faith and hope."

* * *

Rumors of War

Westminster Hall, on the occasion of Silver Jubilee congratulations from both houses of Parliament, May 9, 1935:

"In these days when fear and preparations for war again are astir in the world let us be thankful that quiet government and peace prevail over so large a part of the earths surface. . ."

Contrary to the popular conception of monarchial attitude he continued:

"Our ancient constitution, ever adaptable to change, has, during my reign, met and satisfied new democratic demands, both at home and overseas. The system bequeathed to us by our ancestors, again modified for the needs of the new age has been found once more, as of old, the best way to secure government by the people, freedom for the individual, and the ordered strength of the state and the rule of law over the governors and governed alike."

* * *

Fusion of Claims

Nov. 12, 1930—Round Table Conference on India:

"I cannot doubt that the true foundation of self-government is in the fusion of such divergent claims into mutual obligations and in their recognition and fulfillment. It is my hope that the future government of India will give expression to her honorable aspirations."

* * *

July 22, 1932—Ottawa, Ont., Imperial Economic Conference:

"My thoughts and prayers are with the delegates of my governments who are gathered in conference today. . . . At this conference you are opening a new page of history, on which within a few weeks will be written the record of a determined effort to solve the difficulties weighing so heavily not only on us, but on the whole world. I pray that you may be given clear insight and strentgh of purpose for these ends."

* * *

Man Can Overcome Ills

June 12, 1933—Opening of the World Economic Conference:

"All nations are suffering from a common ill. This is shown only too clearly by the rise in the figures of unemployment. It cannot be beyond the powers of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to insure the material progress of civilization. No diminution in those resources has taken place.

"On the contrary, discovery, invention and organization have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems. And together with this amazing material progress there has come a new recognition of the interdependence of nations and of the valuation of collaboration between them. Now is the opportunity to harness this new consciousness of common interest to the service of mankind."

* * *

Christmas Day, 1934:

"The world is still restless and troubled. The clouds are lifting but we have still our own anxieties to meet. I am convinced that if we meet them in the spirit of one friendly family we shall overcome them, for then racial and party interest will be controlled by care for the whole community."

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Happy Family Life of British King Endeared Him to the People of Empire

Wide World

The Duke of York | The Princess Royal | King George | Princess Margaret Rose | The Earl of Harewood | Hon. Gerald Lascelles | Viscount Lascelles | Princess Elizabeth | Queen Mary | The Duke of Gloucester | The Duchess of Kent | The Duke of Kent | The Duchess of York

King's Friendly Hand Led to Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—The reign of King George V spanned less than 26 years, yet in the accelerated tempo of political, economic and social change those two and a half decades transformed Britain and her Empire.

When the "Sailor King" succeeded to the throne on May 6, 1910, the stability of early post-Victorian years rested like a rich summer over the Empire, broken only by occasional thunderstorms of discontent with a colonial rule that was already relaxing its once iron grip.

London was banker for the world. The British fleet was second to none. Only 34 years before, "Empress of India" had been added to the titles of Queen Victoria in the glamorous Durbar of 1876. The British Empire stood in the world consciousness for unimaginable power—political, territorial, naval, financial, economic.

Rise on Self-Government

Of the Empire that had been wrought by British expansion during the colonial struggles of the three preceding centuries, the beginnings of responsible self-government had been granted in varying degrees to New Zealand in 1852, Canada in 1867, and Australia in 1900. South Africa was on the threshold of similar status, which it won with completion of the negotiations in the first year of King George's reign.

Yet even these most advanced of British dominions were still held closely within the bonds of Empire. They depended largely upon the home country for defense, for finance and for the ultimate authority in administration.

Below the top row of dominions, India, Malaya, British North Borneo, and a host of crown colonies, possessions and protectorates remained under full imperial sway, ruled from London through the colonial services.

Conditions in Europe

Monarchy as an institution appeared entrenched indefinitely in most of Europe. France alone on the Continent had returned since 1870 to a democratic form of government. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy and Spain resounded to the tread of royalty and its glittering armies.

World trade, expansive and seemingly unlimited in its possibilities, swept ahead in pace with invention and communications. Wheezing motorcars in 1910 had already begun to fill the world with rolling wheels. The tempo of daily living was stirring in a transitional period from the maturity of Victorian social custom in England, and from the passing age elsewhere.

Coronation in 1911

In such a world, George Frederick Ernest Albert of Windsor was crowned His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. The coronation followed the accession by more than a year, occurring on June 22, 1911 beneath the time-dimmed rafters of Westminster Abbey and with the pomp of ermine and flashing jewels.

The role of British kings had long ceased to be that of an absolute monarch, comparable to the new King's cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, or of Francis Joseph I in Austria-Hungary, or Nicholas II in Russia, his contemporaries.

Parliament had progressively subordinated the Crown, and the House of Commons had emerged from the parliamentary struggle for power with possession of the empire's purse-strings. The House of Lords still retained important powers, including a veto on certain legislation of the Commons.

A Symbol of Unity

In the British Empire as it responded to the urge of its component parts for self-government, the King in 1910 already stood as the living symbol of imperial unity. Upon his personal conduct depended the peace or violence of many stages in the evolution of a British Commonwealth of Nations.

If 1910 already foreshadowed the profound transformation under way in the empire, 1914 to 1918 gave substance to the shadow. Every sinew of manpower and imperial resources had to be summoned to the common defense. The dominions became more than reservoirs of men, money and materials. This was no Roman Empire vying tribute from its subject members. It was and increasingly became an alliance, with each partner needed for the safety of all.

Imperial Conferences

Out of the World War came a British Empire that never could return to July, 1914. The institution of Imperial Conferences, begun before the war, had developed under stress into a new and vital instrument for the changing empire. The dominions sat at the table on a new footing approaching equality with the central government—a conception unthinkable in the classic theory of colonial rule.

Step by step the Commonwealth was forged as a free association of self-governing dominions. Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India became original members of the League of Nations, with their own distinct votes. Under the Geneva rule of unanimity, conceivably the adverse vote of one of these dominions could at any time block a League move on which London had staked its policy.

So the feeling and practice of independence grew. Yet with independence did not come distintegration. Ties of empire, as they relaxed on the material side, were knit more firmly in the realization of a common cultural heritage. The empire became a family, and the King a sympathetic, kindly, understanding man who moderated the political storms and drew the hearts of his people to him.

A Peaceful Devolution

There lies the secret of the King's popularity, won over initial difficulties and cemented in a sincerity of purpose that impressed not only the British Empire but the world. Had a less human monarch sat on Britain's throne during the bitter war and postwar years, the Empire today might not be so satisfactorily working out one of the greatest experiments in large-scale government—the almost entirely peaceful devolution of a world empire into a voluntary Commonwealth of Nations.

The process is not complete, and on Edward VIII will rest the responsibility of carrying it ahead. The Crown is universally recognized as the bond of empire, more powerful than arms, more acceptable than coercion.

During the reign of George V, the democratic move within the dominions and colonies, as well as in their mutual relations, made important gains. In a world ridden by dictators and aspiring dictators, parliamentary Britain has set many of its former members further along the path of popular government.

Epoch-Making Incidents

The Irish Free State was formed in 1922 after the postwar crisis. In the same year the Egyptian protectorate officially ended. Responsible government was granted to Southern Rhodesia in 1923, and the new federal capital of Australia was founded at Canberra.

Canada in 1927 began to send out its own diplomatic representatives—sign of a new status in handling its own foreign relations more largely. The independence of Transjordan was recognized in 1928. Iraq, held under League of Nations mandate, stepped forth as a full member of the family of nations in 1932, and soon became a member of the League. Finally, India is in process of applying its new Constitution, prepared, negotiated and enacted under George V.

Thus he completed a political cycle that began with his visit to India in 1911 with Queen Mary, when they were fêted with all the Oriental lavishness of the Delhi Durbar, an event which caused the transfer of the Indian capital from Calcutta to New Delhi. No British monarch before him had traveled so widely to see and feel his dominions.

Exerted Quiet Influence

At home, the quiet influence of the King helped Britain weather the troubled postwar seas in politics, economics and social upheaval. At considerable risk to his standing among Conservatives, he acceded to a request of the Liberal Asquith Government in November, 1910, by agreeing to create enough new peers to assure passage in the House of Lords of a bill to enable the Commons to put through its liberal program. The Lords had vetoed the Lloyd George budget in 1909, precipitating a bitter parliamentary struggle. Following the King's support of the Liberal Government, the Lords accepted the Parliament Act of 1911, limiting still further their own powers.

Labor rose to supreme political power for the first time with the MacDonald Government of 1924. Social legislation came in response to agitation that had been sweeping all of Europe since the mid-nineteenth century. The general strike of 1926 was settled without a fatality, and the King's popularity was demonstrated beyond question in the widespread concern over his illness in 1928.

With the world economic crisis, new tests came to an already buffeted Britain. Again the King's personal qualities played a quietly influential role. In the departure from the gold standard, formation of the National Government, reversal of the traditional policy of free trade and other epochal developments, the nation and Empire was unquestionably steadied by the existence of one stable and popular institution—the Crown.

But a Crown can be merely an institution. George V made it a warm, understanding friend.

King George

By John Masefield
British Poet Laureate

This man was King in England's direst need;
In the black-battled years when hope was gone,
His courage was a flag, men rallied on;
His steadfast spirit shewed him King indeed.

And when the war was ended, when the thought
Of revolution took its hideous place,
His courage and his kindness and his grace
Scattered (or charmed) its ministers to naught.

No king, of all our many, has been proved
By time so savage to the thrones of kings
Nor won more simple triumph over fate,
He was most royal among royal things,
Most thoughtful for the meanest in his state;
The best, the gentlest and the most beloved.

The poet laureate's tribute to his king was written in Los Angeles, where Mr. Masefield is visiting.

—From the Associated Press

League of Nations Eulogizes George V's World Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 21—When news of the passing of King George was received in Geneva it was immediately resolved to cancel all business fixed for today with the exception of the Council meeting, for the purpose of paying a great international tribute to the British sovereign.

This short and moving ceremony revealed once more not only the personal esteem in which George V was held but also the remarkable prestige his country has acquired by its leadership in the recent application of the Covenant.

Keep at Work

For a moment it was considered whether the Council should adjourn altogether, since there is nothing on which urgent decisions are required on the agenda. But the sentiment prevailed that its work should continue.

On the Ethiopian question it is apparent that it is thought desirable to mark time. The Committee of Thirteen, under the presidency of Salvador de Madariaga, has said "no" to all questions laid before it. It has found that it is inopportune to enquire into the possibilities of peace in the present circumstances. It has turned down the request from Ethiopia for financial assistance. Logically the victim of an aggression should be helped, but the draft convention on this subject has never been ratified and there are too many difficulties in the way of improvising defense funds for Ethiopia.

Competence as to Method

Again the thirteen replied "no" to the Ethiopian demands for an inquiry into the conduct of the war. Doubts were raised as to competence. The object of the League, it was declared, is to end war, not to investigate whether it is made according to rules. No useful purpose was seen in the appointment of a sort of Lytton Commission which might be made the excuse for postponement of League action.

Fourth, the matter of oil sanctions was referred to the Committee of Eighteen but Premier Laval of France took occasion to repeat his ardent desire for conciliatory methods and warned his colleagues against the danger of extending sanctions.

Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, made it clear that he favors submitting to experts the whole problem. The subsequent fate of the oil embargo now depends on the imponderable current of public opinion—whether it becomes apathetic or whether it again becomes zealously sanctionist.

Troops Bring Peace In Indiana Strike

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 21 (AP)—Armed peace prevailed here and at Jeffersonville today as women employees in two shirt factories operated by M. Fine and Sons went back to work under protection of the Indiana National Guard.

While guardsmen, ordered out yesterday by Gov. Paul V. McNutt, patrolled the streets of the two cities and the territory immediately adjacent to the plants, the women who expressed a desire to accept the non-union jobs started actual work. In contrast with yesterday's scenes of disorder in which several persons were hurt, there was no violence this morning.

Head of the Family

An Appreciation by Margaret Williamson
Editor of the Home Forum of The Christian Science Monitor

A plain man, small and slightly stooping of stature. Almost with a suggestion of apology, he would bend forward in his carriage as he lifted his hat to acknowledge the cheers of the crowd or, standing on that narrow balcony at the front of Buckingham Palace, gazed out over the heads of thoustands of his subjects gathered in the Mall to celebrate the Royal Jubilee. A man unassuming, modest and sincere, yet capable of stern action when the occasion demanded. It was not his wont to exact allegiance from his people. To him the sense of service was uppermost. He must have thought of himself, even as his subjects thought of him, as Head of the Family.

So then the tie which bound him to the citizens of the vast British Empire was even as simple as that. It was George V's peculiar prerogative to unify his divergent people by this transparent, childlike symbolism. If one lived, say, in a desolate part of the Australian bush and had never seen the green England of his forefathers, a photograph of the King was attached to the rough boards of his cabin. If one had grown up in New Zealand, in Canada, or Africa—yes, even in an Ireland geographically close, but temporarily remote—still one had come to regard the King as Head of the Family, not quite a familiar, but rather like an uncle whom one had never seen.

Critics and cynics have argued sometimes that George V was no more than a symbol, that he did not really rule at all. True, but what a symbol! Head of the Family. His genius lay in that he had learned to govern without ruling, in that he held his people together in understanding, in singleness of ideal and purpose and aim. The humblest of them repaid this by their love for him, by their utter naturalness in his presence. Only the other day a country woman met the King out walking near Sandringham, curtsied to him and received a gracious greeting in return. "All we hope," she said later, "is that the Squire will get well again as he did before." To her, quite spontaneously, he was "the Squire" and she claimed him as her right.

Someone lately referred to him as "a gentle King" and it was happily expressed. But George V was much more than a King. Through sheer character he has succeeded in calling forth throughout his Empire a reverence for such qualities as enlightenment, justice, freedom and true democracy. And this reverence for such sound qualities has culminated in a unity which becomes, in our troubled times, an influence quieting, comforting, stable. So it seems a very pattern for unity everywhere.

Perhaps most significant of all is that the attraction which King George exerted over his people was an attraction for the homelier, basic virtues: for such fundamental institutions as family life, clean sportsmanship, quiet dignity—wholesome standards and values and ambitions. These were expressed by the King himself and, without question, it was these traits in him which the people so loved. Here is a most reassuring aspect of a world too likely to know muddle and turmoil and distress. In honoring their King, the people honored primarily the good which he so admirably embodied, and in so doing they have honored the Empire. King George would not have had it otherwise.

Power Projects Delayed For Birmingham Suburbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Although Birmingham proper in an election on the subject turned "thumbs down" on the Tennessee Valley Authority, two of its leading incorporated suburbs are well on their way to getting new-deal power. Secretary Harold L. Ickes has approved PWA loans of $1,238,182 to Bessemer and $329,091 to Tarrant City with which to build municipal distribution systems, current to be obtained from a line connecting up with Muscle Shoals.

The way, however, is not quite open for these municipal ventures as the Birmingham Electric Company, now serving these cities, has a petition for an injunction pending in the Federal Court, claiming that its own properties would be destroyed.

Pennsylvania Road To Honor Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Two employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be honored by the company in Philadelphia tomorrow for saving human lives when the board of directors of the system meet in Philadelphia tomorrow. They are Robert A. Mason, of Cape Charles, Va., an oiler aboard the steamship Virginia Lee, and Joseph Mustafa, of East Rockaway, Long Island, a crossing watchman on the Long Island Railroad.

The heroic service medals of the Pennsylvania System were established in 1923 and are awarded yearly to employees in recognition of unusual acts of valor. The two awards tomorrow will bring the total number of medals presented up to 98.

Indians of Aiyansh, B. C., Buy Church Bell Weighing 1400 Lbs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Indians of Aiyansh, a fishing village on the northwest coast of British Columbia, are exceedingly proud of their new church bell, said to be the biggest and finest in all the northland. They have placed the bell at the top of a tower outside the village church.

The bell, made of brass, weighs 1400 pounds and was brought from England, where it was cast in a London bell foundry.

Purchase of the bell was facilitated by use of a special fund created by the Indians themselves. Several months were required in shipping the bell, the last stage of the long journey being accomplished in a gas-boat.

Aiyansh is situated on the Naas River and consists of a few stores and a settlement of several score native shacks.

Crops Valued at $168,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Crops in Mexico this year are valued at $168,000,000, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Approximately 80 per cent of this total is made up of grain—mostly corn, wheat, rice and barley.

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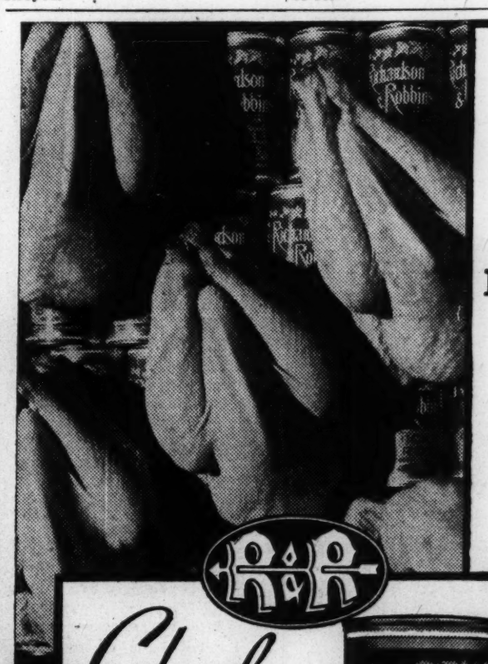

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Labor's Evolutionary Phase Promises Period of Turmoil; Its Problem Now Is to Plan

Move to Organize Mass Industries, Projected by Miners' Head and So Far Opposed by A. F. of L., May Make or Break Cause

The opening of a campaign for the industrial rather than craft unionization of the mass-production industries in the Midwest, by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the vigorous discussion in Miami, by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of the question of craft or industrial unionism, makes particularly pertinent this, the second of three articles on the subject by a Monitor Staff Correspondent.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 — The great impulsion to change which has touched government, business and farming in the last few years has now reached labor. Questioning the forms of organization it has used for more than half a century, labor is on the move—whither?

Strikes without and turmoil within seem likely until labor re-establishes its policies. Labor may come out with a stronger system of organizing adjusted to modern manufacturing, or it may find that the old ways were best.

At the present time, labor is plunging into the planning stage.

The job set for it is to study how to organize the mass production and other large scale industries—automobiles, steel, rubber.

May Open Door Wide

However, if labor works out a special type of organization for these leading industries, the plan may spread to industries where labor has been long organized on traditional lines.

Never before has a departure from the general mode of unionism been given the prestige imparted by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and his associates in the new "Committee for Industrial Organization."

Disavowing any attempt to make over established unions of the prevailing kind, the committee announces it will confine its focus to the mass production and other unorganized industries. The committee seeks to convert organized labor to adopt its system of organizing only for this particular field.

Theories Are Contradictory

The problem of building an effective union of workers in mass production is a peculiar one, as labor has already learned. There are two theories about method. The way in which they contradict may be outlined in the following explanation:

Labor for the most part is organized by trades or crafts, such as machinists in the machinists' union, molders in the molders' union, electricians in the electricians' union, etc.

Naturally, there are many employees in the great unorganized industries who do the work to make them eligible for membership in such unions of their crafts.

Skilled Men in Minority

But these skilled workers have not formed themselves into trade unions in their industries. Either there are not enough of them in the big corporations, or the obstacles have been too large.

These highly trained men make up but a fraction of the employees in mass production. The large majority of workers are either semi-skilled or unskilled laborers. In this great group the lines of demarcation between the crafts become indistinguishable.

Hence millions of workers cannot be organized according to the old craft lines; they make a set of employees difficult to unite; and yet if labor is to create efficient unions in principal industries as it hopes, it feels it must reach these people.

Faults in Federal Unions

To conform to this new labor puzzle, the American Federation of Labor has been issuing charters for "federal labor unions" in mass production industries. This style of union is designed to include all the mass production workers employed in such plants.

Still there remained the perplexity of the skilled craftsmen and the international or national unions of these crafts. To get over that, the A. F. of L. decided to take provisional supervision of the new federal unions.

That, as it proved in operation, was no solution. The reason of failure was that labor had not yet made up its mind about what to do with the skilled craftsman. Labor doesn't know yet, and that is what the fight is about.

Questions That Arise

Shall the skilled workman in mass production be kept separate in the union of his craft, or shall he join with the unskilled and semi-skilled? Shall there be many unions in a plant or only one?

Experience with federal unions has helped to give labor a clearer understanding of how the question works out in practice. Sometimes when a federal union has been organized and all kinds of workers have been enlisted, international unions in the skilled trades have demanded that their craftsmen in the federal union join the general craft union.

Often these craftsmen had belonged to a union elsewhere and were the only workers in the new federal union who knew anything about organization.

Frequently Disbanded

Though these skilled men might not total more than 10 per cent of the membership of the federal union, when they were pulled out by the unions of their crafts, the rest of the budding industrial union occasionally became discouraged. Not infrequently the federal or industrial union then disbanded.

Then what became of the handful of the highest grade of workers who had been claimed by their national unions? In some instances there were too few of these skilled craftsmen to accomplish anything by themselves, and they too got discouraged, and dropped out of their craft union.

The federal union then ended with a blowout in both tires.

Basis for Argument

From such incidents the conclusion is being urged on the American Federation of Labor that only by holding all the workers together in a mass production industry and not allowing them to be divided into separate unions can labor build a substantial organization.

Mr. Lewis and his friends are pushing this plan. It is an appeal for the industrial or vertical union, termed industrial because embracing an industry, as against the craft or horizontal union, called a craft union because uniting men of the same skilled occupation regardless of where employed.

The argument began at the A. F. of L. convention two years ago. Certain leaders, notably those in the metal trades unions, objected to the granting of charters to federal labor unions which included in their membership workers within the jurisdiction of the metal trades organizations.

Suspect Lewis's Motive

Many union chiefs believe that all that Mr. Lewis and his group want is little more than the flexibility of jurisdictional arrangements, calculated to enroll more members, permissible under A. F. of L. practices.

Will the Lewis committee try to organize mass production plants independently of the A. F. of L.?

To this question, John Brophy, director of the committee, replies:

"It is not the policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization to attempt direct organizing work. It is the desire of this committee, as it has stated, 'To further in every way the efforts of groups of workers in autos, aluminum, radio and many other mass-production industries to find a place within the organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

Start in Auto Industry

"This assistance is educational and advisory. At the present time a representative of our committee is working with the various unions in the automotive industry, giving these unions such aid and advice as will be helpful.

"Procedure and policy for our committee will, of course, be governed to some extent by developments."

On the other hand, the craft unions concerned which object to the Lewis program and fought it in convention have their rebuttal.

Failure of the A. F. of L. to organize in many principal industries, which Mr. Lewis decried, is attributed by his opponents to other reasons than the manner of union approach.

Meet Lack of Interest

Lack of a will to organize is reported among the workers in some of the principal industries, this report coming from union officials who have toiled for years at the endeavor.

Special obstacles have probably caused this condition, it is said. The hostility and exceptional resources of the great corporations have hindered unionizing.

Differentials in pay which will run as high as 60 per cent from one man to another working alongside of him, private old-age pension systems, etc., have also lessened worker interest in union possibilities, as union organizers have found.

Nothing New In Steel

So far as steel goes, the type of union which Mr. Lewis advocates has been practically available for many years, according to officials of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union. It claims jurisdiction over every man in and around the steel plants. Yet after decades of effort, this union has not succeeded in organizing the steel industry.

Broad attempts to organize industrial unions in an earlier era failed. What shall be the area of the industry to be covered by a single industrial union? It is also asked by union skeptics. The boundaries of industry overlap. The automotive industry for instance buys parts from concerns manufacturing products for other industries. One automobile company makes its own steel.

Sample of Problem

The United States Steel Corporation owns its ore and coal mines and operates its own fleet of ore vessels on the Great Lakes. Shall its coal miners and seamen be organized as steel workers?

Craft unions within an industry have been able to co-operate successfully, it is further noted in union circles. This recognized need has led to the formation of "councils" of unions in an industry, such as in the building trades, the metal trades, etc.

Some union officers, however, do not think these alliances effective enough. One of the most successful is that in the railroads. It includes not only the unions within the A. F. of L., but also the four great railway transportations unions outside.

Onee Union Demands Identity

A plea for the continued existence of a specific trade union in the chief of the mass-production industries, the automobile, was made to the recent A. F. of L. convention. This union, while unusual, illustrates several of the notable arguments for the craft union.

To the surprise of delegates who thought there weree no craft unions in the automobile plants, W. W. Britton of the Metal Polishers' International Union told them that his union enrolled 75 per cent of the metal polishers and had done so since the start of the industry.

Instead of being merged into a general union of the motor industry, the Detroit local of the metal polishers has voted unanimously to remain in the union of their trade, Mr. Britton reported.

Is a Hazardous Calling

Polishing, plating and buffing make one of the most hazardous of trades, he explained. About half of the union's work is devoted to working for legislation to protect the workers from dust, acid fumes and other occupational risks.

"Te metal polishers," he said, "work about three months in the year in the automobile industry, then they get jobs in the jobbing industry. After that, they go into the plumbing supply business and other industries. If you are going to have industrial unions, they will be professional joiners; they will be joining unions about every three months. We have to get laws enacted to protect the health of employees.

How So When Split Up?

"I want to ask you how can it be done if we are going to divide them up among all the different industries that you might want under industrial unionism.

"These men are not kidding you when they tell you that they want to remain in their unions and, incidentally, after all is said and done men are going to decide where they will be anyhow."

Adjustments must be made in each situation, one section of labor not enlisted on either side of the controversy feels.

Many Favor Single Union

There appears to be considerable sentiment outside of the metal trades for allowing the workers in a mass production industry to unite all the employees in a single union, as the Lewis committee advises.

Within the union, it may be practicable to form divisions on craft lines, similar to the national division of the sign painters who have their own group within the painters' union.

In any case Mr. Lewis and his cohorts have begun their campaign to persuade the A. F. of L., to this point of view. Labor may choose this year but the full results of its choice may not be evidenced for some years to come.

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Big Star Is Pegasi I.
The Little One at Its Top Left Is the Same Distance From Earth

Brightness Plays Important Part in Measuring of Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Explaining the new "social register" of stars compiled by Adams, Joy, Humason and Brayton, wherein is collected for the first time data regarding the brightness and distance of 4179 stars, Dr. Gustaf Stromberg of Mount Wilson Observatory tells how stellar distances are determined.

Speaking through a bulletin of the Carnegie Institution of Washington he also told of observations made in the constellation Pegasus where the giant star Pegasi I is found to have a dwarf companion invisible to the naked eye, which, while only about a hundredth as bright, shares the same rapid motion as the giant.

In spite of their great difference in brightness, both bright star and "booge" are of the same type and have about the same surface temperature. Many such companion stars have been found, says Dr. Stromberg, and they are either very close to each other or at rather great distances.

Emphasize Differences

"Pegasi I and its companion," Dr. Stromberg says, "are examples of stars extremely different in size moving together in space, perhaps because they were formed in the same part of our galaxy with similar initial velocities. They may also have once been parts of a common mass of gas, which later condensed into two components.

"It was not until 1839 that actual measure of the distances of stars were made. Bassel, Henderson and F. G. W. Struve at about the same time measured, with micrometers, the parallaxes of 61 Cygni, 1 Centauri and Vega."

The method was really simple and based on laws of surveying taken from trigonometry. If one is measuring a triangle, and two sides and one angle or one side and two angles are known, it is possible to work out all three sides.

Would Be Thin Angle

This may at first seem impossible, for the longest conceivable line on earth would be but 12,000 miles long at the most, while a star even as short a distance away as Arcturus (40 light years) is something like 240x6 followed by 12 ciphers in miles. Such a triangle would be so tall and thin as to be indistinguishable from a straight line.

This is a sound argument, but astronomers don't use such a short base for their triangles. In one year's journey around the sun the earth travels in an orbit which is something like 185,000,000 miles across. This is the source of the triangle's base. Astronomers draw an imaginary diameter across this orbit and then squinting at their star in January and finding one angle, and again in July to find a second angle, they can with this information compute the length of the other two sides—the distance to the star.

Not Always Smooth Sailing

Yet one gets into difficulty when using even this method for the more distant stars.

"The largest parallax measured in the early days of computing stellar distances," Dr. Stromberg says, "was Alpha Centauri in the Southern Hemisphere, which was found to be about three quarters of a second of arc (a second of arc is a 3600th part of one degree).

"Thus the radius of the earth's orbit as seen from this star is equal to the same angle as an inch on a ruler when seen at a distance of four miles. Light from this star takes around four years to reach the earth, traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. This places its distance at 25 million million miles.

"For the ordinary named eye stars the light takes several hundred years to reach the earth. No wonder it is so difficult to determine how far away the stars really are."

All a Matter of Brightness

A newer method more recently developed but depending on careful measurement of the distances to a few stars, involves a comparison of the intrinsic brightness with apparent brightness. This method was initially developed by Dr. Adams at Mt. Wilson during 1914 and has been used since, with an accuracy estimated at 20 per cent.

But as one astronomer sums up the problem of computing stellar distances:

"We can take a pair of calipers on a clear night and set them to the distance between the pointers. One can then step off the distance on the ground between Betelgeuse and Rigel in the shoulder and foot of Orion and come close enough for practical purposes to show how tall the amiable giant is. But if your proportions are out by five or ten light years, what is that between friends!"

Young Republican Leader Ready to Give Up Post

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20 (AP) —George H. Olmstead, a leader of Young Republican activities, has announced he will not be a candidate for re-election as chairman of the Young Republicans National Federation. His retirement revived reports he had incurred the hostility of the G. O. P.'s National Committee by militant demands for "liberal leadership."

Socialist Division In New York Spreads Throughout Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Socialist conservatives and militants in the United States today have taken dramatically separate paths based on the split between the left and right-wing factions of the New York State committee, following a two-day eastern conference here called by Alfred Baker Lewis, head of the Massachusetts Socialist committee.

Representatives from six states and two affiliated foreign language federations launched an offensive at the sessions for delegates to the national convention in May to depose the militants, who are headed by Norman Thomas and today predominate in the affairs of the National Executive Committee.

The meeting was simultaneous with one held here by the Thomas faction, when 800 persons pledged support to the national body, which has upheld the Thomas reorganization fight in the New York field and suspended the charter rights of the right-wing faction, of which Louis Waldman is the chief, pending the election of the new state committee. The New York militants convened to discuss the setting up of an ad interim committee in the State.

The conservatives, who have been on the warpath against the national executive body since it sponsored the radical Thomas declaration of principles at the Socialist national convention last spring, have refused to recognize this latest intervention. As a result there are two Socialist committees functioning in New York State today.

South Joins in Tribute To Two Great Generals

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21 (AP) — Gen. Robert E. Lee was praised yesterday, in ceremonies attending his 128 anniversary, as possessing an invincible character that was timeless, ageless and transcendant of nation and fate.

Dr. Douglas Freeman, Richmond editor and historian whose biography of Lee won the Pulitzer Award, recalled before a joint session of the Virginia General Assembly the services and fine character of Lee.

Over the South, descendants of the men who wore the gray paid tribute to Lee, and to Gen. T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, whose anniversary is today.

Parochial School Support Provided In New York Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—The long-sought state fiscal support which would open the public treasury for the maintenance of "secular" schools as well as common schools is before the Legislature this year for the first time in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment. The issue is highly controversial and has been the legislative objective of various denominations in previous years. It reaches the form of a concurrent resolution for the present session under the Democratic sponsorship of Senators Frank B. Hendel and John J. Howard and Assemblyman Edward P. Doyle, all of New York City.

Toward Referendum

The resolution was referred to the public education and judiciary committees of the Assembly and Senate, respectively. No demands for a hearing have been made as yet. To become effective, the resolution will require action by two successive legislatures and a plebiscite; so that if it is passed this year, it will not be ready for a referendum until the fall of 1937.

Identical in both Houses, it provides that "the state or any subdivision thereof may use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance of the secular education of any school or institution of secular learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught."

Queens County Proposal

Senator Hendel, who said he had put the measure before the Upper House at the request of several hundred of his Queens County constituents, declared he had received but one letter in opposition to the plan.

"Many cities are finding it a difficult matter to secure enough seats for the pupils they now are obliged to educate," he continued. "How much harder it would be if they were compelled to build many more schools, employ many more teachers and set up new machinery to educate these children.

"Those who support the parochial schools are really paying a double tax, since they contribute to the costs of parochial instruction and also the support of the common schools.

"If the various dioceses of the State should close up their schools and other institutions of learning and call upon the State, as they have the right, to educate them, it would mean a big drain on the taxpayers."

Kanakas Call Themselves Men

The Polynesian word "kanaka" (literally "man") is used by the Polynesians to describe themselves.

Roadbed and Driving Reform Rather Than Low Speed Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 21 — Motoring casualties can be reduced by means similar to those used by the railroads to promote safety—by "control of the roadbed and the driver," in the opinion of Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard University. Not less speed but better highway engineering is the urgent need, he said, speaking at the sessions of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

As director of Harvard's Bureau of Traffic Research, and as director of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association survey of traffic conditions, Dr. McClintock has come to the conclusion that fast cars are here to stay and that adjustments must be made to them.

Truck Drivers Commended

"Depriving automobiles of their ability to move rapidly—their greatest asset," he declared, "would be as illogical as dulling the cutting edges of all knives for the benefit of a few people who are incapable of properly using these indispensable tools.

"Not more than 7 per cent of fatal automobile accidents can be attributed to speeds of 50 miles an hour or more, and most of them would have proved fatal at lesser speeds. Truck drivers have been taught good highway manners and are the 'gentlemen of the road,' as inspection of the records of large fleet operators will show. It now remains to make drivers of passenger cars equally careful and courteous. Courtesy is a governing factor in safety.

"The great majority of drivers are good drivers. Much has to be done, however, in creating a set of conventions for driving similar to those which control other types of human relationships."

Segregation

The engineer's problem, Dr. McClintock pointed out, is to produce a roadway that will be as safe for the strains of traffic as the modern railway roadbed is for train travel. To achieve this he advocated.

Complete physical separation of traffic moving in opposite directions, to replace the painted line.

Segregation of commercial and passenger car operation.

Elimination of grade crossings for any kind of intersectional traffic.

"Speed is built into cars," he continued, "because it is only by building in speed and power that the vehicle may operate with security, efficiency and lack of strain at normal cruising speed. In providing speed, the automobile designer merely has been answering a demand as basic and old as humanity itself. In ancient days, the ideal was the fastest horse and the swiftest sailing vessels. Today this natural demand for mobility is manifested and answered by four-day steamship liners, super-speed railway trains, transport planes, and more universally, the automobile. There would have been no automobile revolution if motor vehicles could not have moved more rapidly than horse-drawn vehicles.

The time has come for the horseless carriage industry to put the cart before the horse, E. L. Johnson, stylist for the Sout Motor Car Company, said in advocating the rear-engined automobile.

"That location is functionally right and offers opportunities for new safety, comfort and manufacturing economies," he said. "Today's cars must be criticized for inefficient use of space. Ventilation still is far from satisfactory. Interiors are impractical—cramped because of the waste of available room.

"Visibility is lacking, due to the driver being located back of the center of the car. Windows are poorly arranged. Lights reflect on them at night. Bodies are poorly insulated against temperature and sound.

He advocated that cars be designed from the inside out rather than from the outside in—basing the whole on the human dimensions of the passenger.

Flying Hazards

Many unexplained airplane accidents and forced landings during the past few years were attributed to the formation of ice in the carburetors. Measures taken to combat the menace were reported by W. A. Hamilton, airline engineer. Of great benefit has been the discovery that ice can form in carburetors when the atmospheric temperature is as high as 50 to 60 degrees. Investigation of the alcohol injection system used to some extent in Europe is now being carried out in this country.

Individual Planes

Fred E. Weick, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, discussed the united work of engineers to develop a plane more suitable for general individual use.

"The effort is concentrated on simple handling characteristics," he said, "particularly in landing and taking off, satisfactory stability at all speeds and the ability to get in and out of small fields surrounded by obstacles."

The elimination of rudder control, he said, may reduce the skill, training, practice and general keenness required to fly safely.

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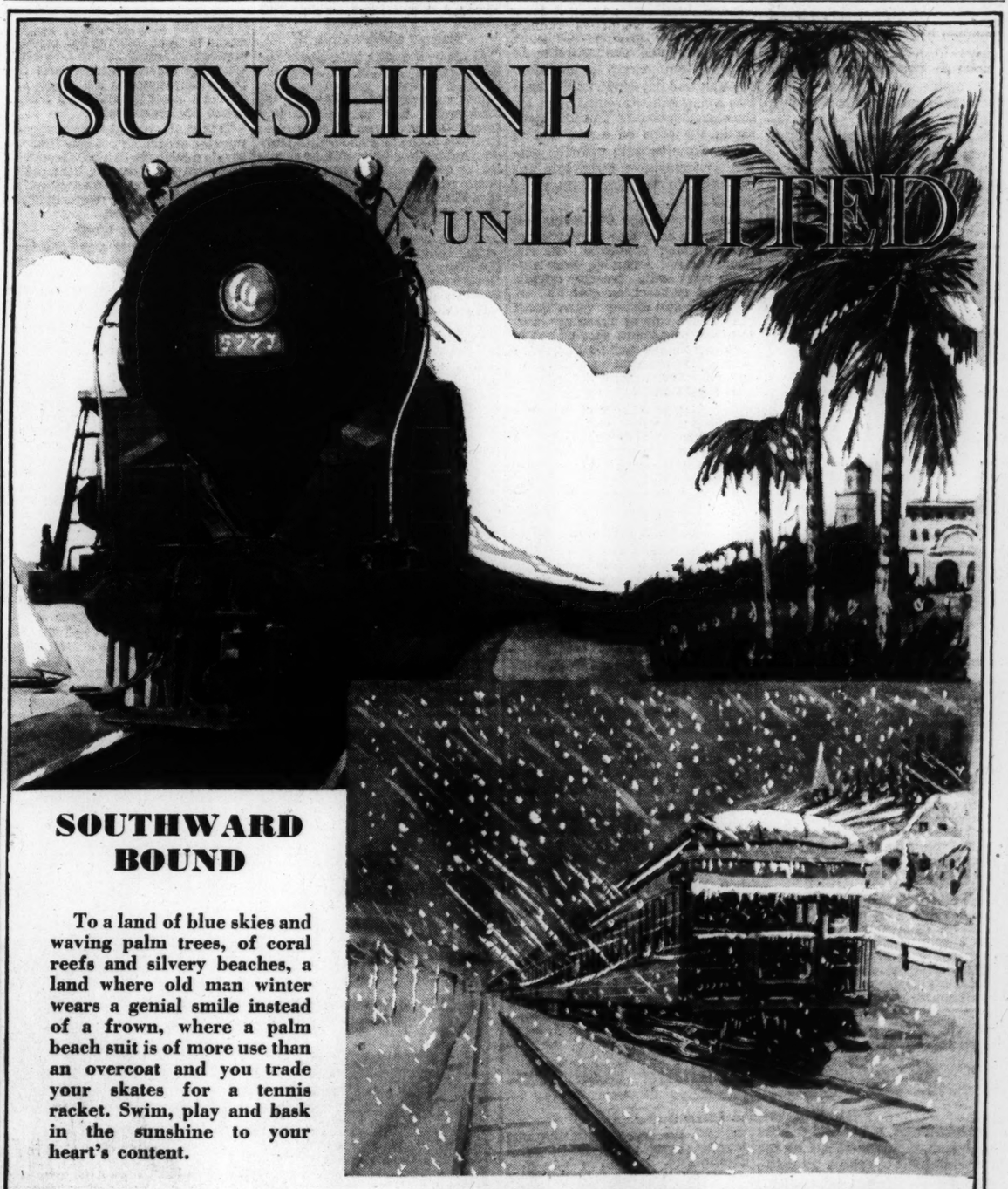

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World Honors Watt and His Steam Engine

(Continued from Page 1)

James to try his fortune in London, learning the trade of instrument maker. The life of a London apprentice in those days was deplorable, and lack of food on many occasions so seriously affected his health he never finished his apprenticeship.

Guilds Prohibited

He tried to set up shop in Glasgow, but the guilds prohibited it. Just as he was about to give up hope, the University of Glasgow offered him a position keeping their instruments in repair.

The atmosphere of learning exactly suited young Watt's needs. He worked at odd moments on the engine for putting steam to work, and with such companions to trade ideas with as Joseph Black, the discoverer of latent heat, and John Robison, then a student, later a professor at Edinburgh, he evolved a theory by which it would be possible to run an engine without first heating the cylinder, then cooling it and waiting for a vacuum to form.

He worked several years before the solution finally came to him as he was walking across the college yard one day. "Why not build a separate chamber in which to condense the spent steam?" He hurried back to the workshop and put down on paper the ideas he had received. In later years he built the double-acting engine in which the piston would be pushed first one way and then the other by hot, live steam—with no necessity for cooling.

The Model Worked

He made a small model, studying the behavior of steam all the while and devising scientific explanations of what was happening inside the jackets. The model worked like a charm.

He built a larger one, one that should be able to do the work of six Newcomen engines—but it wouldn't work at all. In the midst of his disappointment he met Matthew Boulton of Birmingham who offered to join him as a partner. Boulton's interest was stirred up as the result of "stock" in Watt's invention which came to him by way of a bankrupt colleague. Together Watt and Boulton hired better ironworkers, they spent considerable money in building a new engine, taking care to stop up all preventable leaks. The result was a complete success.

A considerable share of the credit was due to the outside condenser which drew out of the cylinder, the steam which had filled it, leaving a vacuum for the piston to fill.

Devised Governor

In order to regulate the speed of the engine, Watt also devised a governor, a neat little device utilizing the centrifugal force of two whirling iron balls. Like a stone on a string, the faster the balls twirl, the faster the governor runs and the higher swing the balls. The governor was so attached that when the machine ran too fast it would turn off some of the steam and slow it down. Likewise, if the engine was running too slowly, the governor was set so that more steam would flow into the cylinders and it would run faster. Thus was an even speed ingeniously assured.

Watt was one of the greatest inventors of all time, and he worked steadily until his passing in 1819. A few years after retirement the engine rose from the mines and drew the first railway trains, drove the first steamboats, turned the wheels of the first steam-powered factories. It changed the entire course of civilization within the next few years. Yet Benjamin Franklin, when approached by Boulton at the time he was contemplating partnership with Watt, told the clockmaker and silverware manufacturer to "forget it, the steam engine will never be practical, never amount to much."

This from the man who was himself a rare genius, an inventor, natural scientist, editor, philosopher and statesman.

Had to Be Sold

After the engines were built, they had to be sold. Boulton came in handy here. One of his favorite arguments in overcoming the prejudice of mine-owners was the selling point that the engine was much cheaper to feed than horses, which were then most popular for operating the pumps. He figured out the comparative strength and ability to produce work in terms of "horsepower," and thus was born the term in such common usage today.

The demand for Watt and Boulton engines steadily grew and by 1800, when they retired and their sons took over the business, they had in their hands a profitable little monopoly on the production of steam engines.

But before Watt retired he showed a streak of intolerance for other people's ideas which creeps into exhibition too often in the case of successful inventors and engineers. Hornblower, his chief engineer, stumbled onto the fundamentals used today in the modern compound engine, where partially spent steam is used two or three times to drive auxiliary pistons. But Watt dashed cold water on these ideas.

Stopped Murdoch

Ice water likewise stopped William Murdoch, inventor of the gaslight and Watt's chief assistant who wanted to build a "steam carriage" to operate on iron rails. Watt absolutely refused to listen to him, and fought the development bitterly when it was ultimately presented by others.

Though he must have seen the value of high pressure steam over low, he likewise fought this advance, and with "scientific" evidence and prominent names to back him up in the statement that great pressures would blow any engine to bits, he tried to put through an act of Parliament forbidding the use of high pressure steam. His argument was, that "it would endanger the lives of the public." It would make the engine run so fast it would fly to pieces, if not blown up first by explosive steam.

Modern Engines

Modern engines are of two general types, reciprocating engines and turbines. In the former, steam enters the cylinder by way of a valve chamber. The usual arrangement is exactly as Watt developed it, live steam being admitted one moment to the left side of the piston while spent steam escapes on the right, then through the action of sliding valves the right side becomes an entrance instead of an exit, and the first is connected with the exhaust pipe. Thus is the piston driven by steam alternately backward and forward.

In the turbine, steam is allowed to escape at high pressure through nozzles, its kinetic energy driving revolving wheels or disks all on the same shaft. Steam striking the vanes of the first disk, pass through a set of stationary vanes which reverse its direction of motion. It strikes a second revolving disk and then is reversed once more by a stationary one to strike a third, and so on. Turbines are used where tremendous speed is necessary, as in electrical generators, or to drive steamships. Used for ordinary machinery, turbines must be geared down.

The turbine is the earliest form of team machine known, a very primitive, useless one having been developed by Hero, a Greek of Alexandria, in 150 B. C. It was just a toy, but it was also a turbine.

American Groups Honor Pioneer in Steam Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

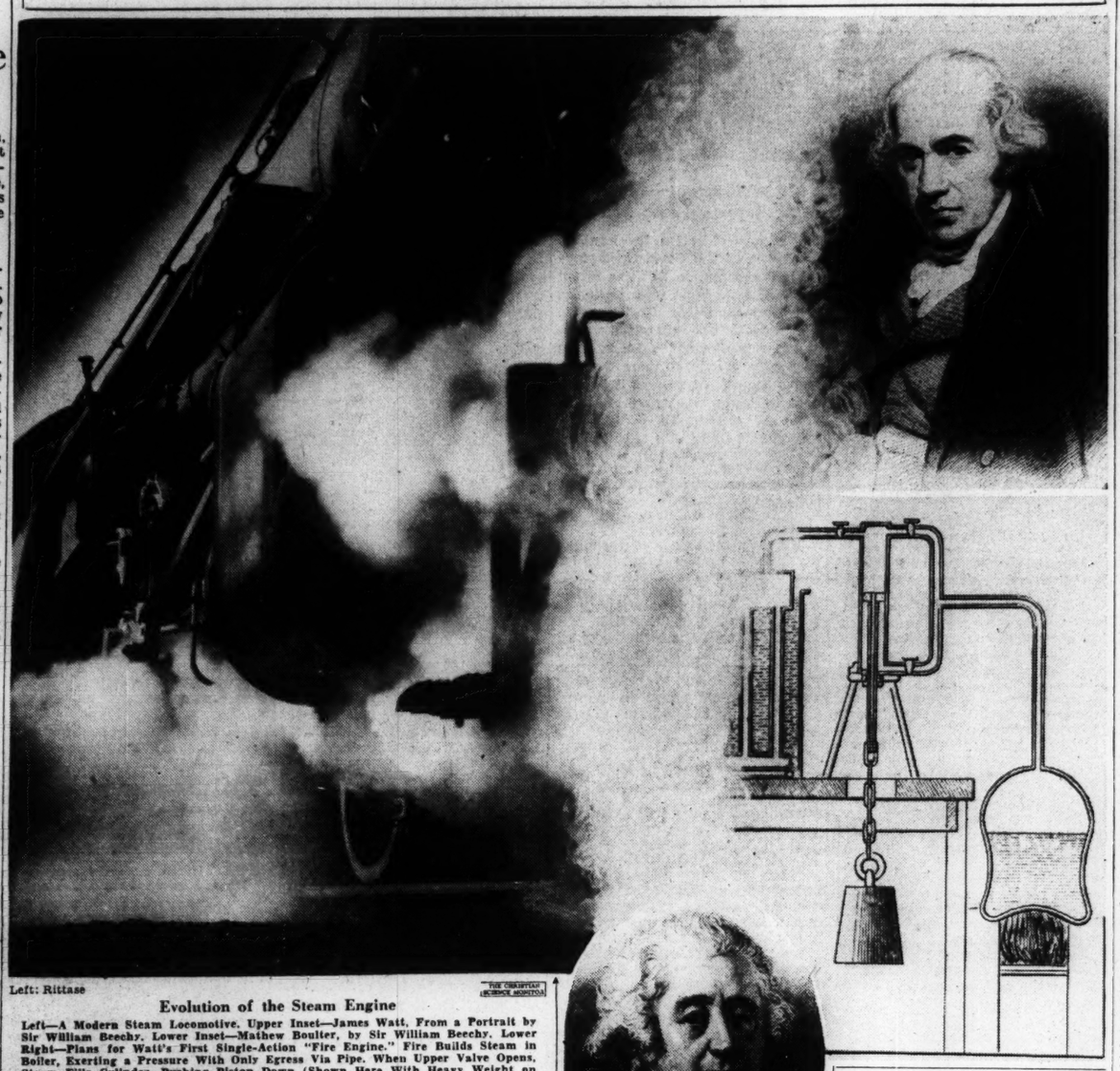
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—American celebration of the James Watt Bicentenary began in the Franklin Institute Sunday with the demonstration of a working model of the Scottish engineer's condensing steam engine, located in the Institute's Hall of Prime Movers.

This demonstration marked the opening of a three-day program arranged by the Franklin Institute in co-operation with Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Penna., the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Newcomen Society of England.

Yesterday, the celebration shifted to Bethlehem, where at Lehigh University a panel discussion on "The College Graduate in Industry," was held. After a lunch at the old Sun Inn, built in 1758, when James Watt was beginning his career, there were addresses on "Looking to the Future." Prof. Moreland King of the electrical engineering department at Lafayette College in Easton, Penna., spoke from the college viewpoint, and Frank B. Bell, president of the Edgewater Steel Company of Pittsburgh, represented industry.

Today the Franklin Institute again becomes the center of activity. A further demonstration of the Watt steam engine was followed by a meeting of the Newcomen Society of England in the Lecture Hall. Scheduled to speak were: Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General at New York—"Greetings from Great Britain"; Andrew Baxter Jr., president of the St. Andrew's Society in New York State—"Greetings from Scotland, Land of James Watt's Birth"; James Alward Seymour of Auburn, N. Y.—"Steam Engines for an Infant Electric Industry: 1885"; and Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of board, Baldwin Locomotive Works—"What Steam Has Meant to Us."

The Harnessing of Steam — From Teakettle to Locomotive



Left: Rittase

Evolution of the Steam Engine

Left—A Modern Steam Locomotive. Upper Inset—James Watt, From a Portrait by Sir William Beechy. Lower Inset—Mathew Boulter, by Sir William Beechy. Lower Right—Plans for Watt's First Single-Action "Fire Engine." Fire Builds Steam in Boiler, Exerting a Pressure With Only Egress Via Pipe. When Upper Valve Opens, Steam Fills Cylinder, Pushing Piston Down (Shown Here With Heavy Weight on Business End). As Piston Reaches Bottom, Steam Intake Valve Closes and Exhaust Valve to the Upper Left Opens, Allowing Steam in Cylinder to Escape Into Separate Condensing Chamber at Left. This Creates Vacuum or Suction in the Cylinder, Which Draws Piston Upward Like Soda Sipped Through a Straw, to Go Through the Same Process Again

Dissolution of French Fascists Held Blow to Pro-Italian Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Intense international significance is attached here to the question, Will the French "leagues" or private political armies whose dissolution has now been ordered by Parliament, fade from the picture in France?

The neighboring nations are, in the opinion of Paris diplomatic circles, particularly interested in the answer to this query—Germany and Italy. Berlin, it is believed, still hopes that a radical turn-over effected by the nationalistic leagues will bring into power an authoritative regime more sympathetic to National Socialism. Rome is generally felt to have been banking heavily on the "fascist" groups to put pro-Italian pressure on the Government and to resist, by force even, any French mobilization directed against Italy.

Extremists Did It

Although necessarily somewhat vague and not admitted officially, both these hypotheses are acknowledged in well-informed circles to be factors which played an important part in the French Parliament's decision to order the dissolution of all such armed groups. The political parties of the Left, who when united possess a majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, are distinctly antagonistic to both Fascist Italy and Hitlerian Germany. It was these political groups of the Left—Radicals, Socialists and Communists — that passed the dissolution laws over the votes of the Conservatives and Nationalists of the Right, who tend to sympathize with authoritarian Italy and Germany.

Passage of the law ordering dissolution, however, does not dispose of the private armies. The bill as passed by Parliament does not actually dissolve any particular organizations, but merely authorizes the Government to dissolve "all associations or groups having the character of shock troops or private militias." Thus real dissolution and disarmament of the "fascist leagues" is now up to Premier Pierre Laval and his cabinet.

Steered From Judiciary

During the parliamentary debates on the measure, the main point of discussion was whether the private political armies should be dissolved by the cabinet or by the courts. The Minister of Justice advocated leaving the whole affair in the hands of the judiciary, but the Senate and Chamber, too well aware of the devious delays of French justice where political affairs are involved, insisted on making the Government responsible.

Thus the final text of the law was made to read:

Shall be dissolved by decree rendered by the President of the Republic in council with the Ministers all associations or groups—

1. Which provoke armed manifestations in the streets;
2. Or which—with the exception of societies recognized by the State, preparing young men for the military service, and physical culture or sporting associations—present by their form or military organization the character of shock troops or private militias;
3. Or whose aims contain a threat to the territorial integity of the country or to the Republican form of Government.

Doomed

From the wording of this measure, it is clear that the Government, if it is to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of Parliament's instructions, must take action against Col. François de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu" organization of war veterans; against the "Camelots du Roi," "shock troops" of the Royalist "Action Française"; against the shock brigades of the "Jeunesses Patriotes" and the "Solidaritet Française"—both highly nationalistic, semi-military groups, and against the "Francistes." At the same time M. Laval would also be obliged to obtain the dissolution of the "Young Communists" and of the "Young Guards" of the Socialist Party, the only two regimented organizations on the Left.

All these associations, of course, indignantly deny that they fall under the clauses contained in the dissolution bill. No impartial French observer, however, takes these protests seriously, since all the groups mentioned have developed regimented para-military troops to a greater or less degree.

Apparently the Government's reason for not inaugurating hasty action against them lies in a tacit agreement that the present interval of immunity is to be utilized by all the groups in disarming their shock brigades and in transforming themselves into purely civil organizations differing very little from the regular political parties. The extent to which this pacific transformation is sincere remains to be seen. Probably several months must pass before the real status of the question can be determined, but meanwhile it cannot be denied that the political tension which appeared to presage serious civil strife in France has now happily relaxed.

Every Type of Boat Seen at Annual Show

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The biggest array of pleasure craft ever exhibited in the United States is on display at the Motor Boat Show in the Grand Central Palace this week. Everything in the way of boats is there, from the tiny windjammer, six feet long and weighing 32 pounds, product of the Cape Cod Shipbuilding Corporation, to a giant Wheeler cruiser, 56 feet long. Prices range from $12.98 for the little craft to six figures for the giant yachts.

The exhibit covers three floors of the Palace and includes all kinds of accessories and gadgets, with all the big manufactuers represented. All kinds of inducements, including time payments on the big craft, are offered prospective buyers. Representative spokesmen said business was "remarkably good," with the

'Crime Age' Put at 19 By Leader of G-Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The justice department yesterday estimated that the "crime age" is 19.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation, said one out of every 21 persons arrested in the United States in 1935 was 19 years old, and 15 out of every 100 was 19 or younger. More than 37 per cent of those arrested during the year were less than 25 years old, Mr. Hoover said. Youths under 25 committed 53 per cent of the robberies; 59 per cent of the burglaries, and 68 per cent of the auto thefts, he estimated.

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Natives of Alaska Persist for Their Rights of Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Among the interesting Washington visitors of this session of Congress is William Paul, lawyer and native Alaskan. Mr. Paul represents the Native Alaskan Brotherhood, and his mission is to urge upon Congress legislation which will better the economic condition of his fellow Alaskans.

"We natives of Alaska are citizens and wish to be considered as citizens, not wards," Mr. Paul says. "For this reason we have protested the proposition that the Federal Government pay tuition for our children in the public schools of the Territory. We have the same right to these schools as have other people.

Want Fishing Restricted

"At the same time, we are in need of legislation which will restrict the fishing industry to actual residents of the Territory. The Pacific coast states, Washington, Oregon, have enacted laws restricting fishing to their own citizens. Yet every summer thousands of fishermen are brought from the states into the Territory to work at fishing and in the canneries.

"The result of this, together with the use of fishing traps, has been that the Alaskan fisherman can make no more than $100 as a result of his whole season's work. Some fishermen have much less than this. A large number work the season through, only at its end to find themselves in debt to the company.

Have to Fight Fish Lobbies

"The use of traps should be prohibited, thus leaving the industry to the Alaskans themselves. A bill to this effect has more than once been introduced in Congress, but commercial interests have operated to prevent its passage."

Regarding the economic situation of the Eskimos of northern and northwestern Alaska, Mr. Paul said that the need in this case as well is the return of the industry to native hands. Reindeer were first introduced into Alaska by the noted missionary Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who designed their development as a means of providing a livelihood for the Eskimo whose dependence upon the whaling industry had resulted in destruction as the whales were depleted in numbers.

Want Reindeer Returned

"For a time the ownership of reindeer was restricted entirely to Eskimos," Mr. Paul said. "Their sale to anyone of an alien race was absolutely forbidden. The Bureau of Education held oversight, but the herds were owned and cared for by the native owners.

"Then commercial ownership grew up and the attempt has been to develop the reindeer as a packing ond meat supplying business. The Eskimos feel that their herds have been depleted unjustly, their grazing grounds denuded, their interests overlooked.

"Experience has shown that the commercial development of the reindeer industry is a chimera. The time is ripe for the buying out of the white owners and the return of the herds to the Eskimos, who will live by the herds primarily and only sell meat occasionally."

Columbia to Preserve Ancient Jewish Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—An international research program has been organized at Columbia University to preserve the medieval culture, guarded for more than 400 years as a heritage of the Spanish Jews. This culture is threatened with extinction within one or two generations, according to Prof. Federico de Onis, executive officer of the university's department of Hispanic studies, who holds that the present-day Sepharic Jews are being rapidly assimilated by other races and religions.

The ballads, music, proverbs and archaic language of fifteenth century Spain, still sung and spoken today in New York by more than 30,000 Sepharic Jews, will be recorded at Columbia. The Sepharic Jews have always been regarded as the "aristocrats" of their race because of their intellectual and artistic accomplishments.

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Boston Day . . . Polymet, Trucks, Snow, Blue Eagle . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

utility took precedence over mere cheapness.

Snow—Dumping Delay Laid to War Department

There isn't a war around Boston, but city officials today said that one reason it takes 30 minutes, in some cases, to dump a load of snow is because the War Department and the State Public Works Department specify where it may be dumped. Yesterday the Finance Commission put watchers in various strategic points in the city to time the snow removal work.

They reported that in the Back Bay it took from 7 minutes to 68 minutes to load and dump a truckful of snow. In the Copley Square district they reported it took from 35 minutes to 87 minutes.

Much of the delay, observers noted, was occasioned by the fact that trucks had to go all the way to Fort Point, near South Station, to dump their snow. Many trucks were forced to traverse heavy traffic arteries. Some observers wondered why loads were not simply dumped into Muddy River or off Harvard Bridge.

Contractors are paid by the load, hence would prefer to dump more quickly if possible. But the War Department has specified certain locations which they contend must be used for engineering and defense reasons.

Work of snow removal continued in full force today with some of the new equipment, notably 10 snow loaders, already in service.

Whitin—Unions Hit at Strikebreaking Concerns

Serious charge that labor troubles —specifically those involving some 1000 employees of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company—could be speedily settled were it not for activities of strikebreaking concerns was made in New England today.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, announced today that conditions have grown so bad he is going to Washington to ask help from Secretary of Labor Perkins.

"There is no question," Mr. Riviere asserted, "but that strikes at the Paul Whitin plant in Northbridge, Mass., and the Lawton Manufacturing Company in Plainfield, Conn., could be settled immediately were there not so much interference by industrial agencies."

It has been previously charged by other labor leaders that representatives of firms supplying strikebreakers strive to foment trouble among workers and also influence employers not to compromise, thus prolonging strikes and making the hiring of strikebreakers more likely.

Blue Eagle—Reflected In Cotton Industry Codes

The Blue Eagle seems to have found a permanent aerie right in the midst of one of New England's oldest and most traditionally conservative industries—its cotton textiles. On desks of most cotton makers today were forms—voluntary forms —bearing most of the principal NRA clauses and binding them to maintain code standards on hours, wages and child labor. Officials of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers expected these forms to be signed today.

The association invited Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, former head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (named by President Roosevelt) and now president of the Cotton Textile Institute, to visit Boston and describe advantages of retaining the NRA. Apparently he succeeded.

As one manufacturer said today in words more than slightly reminiscent of Gen. Hugh Johnson: "Yes, business is better, but 'chiseling' takes all the joy out of it."

The cotton makers will enforce the codes through a committee and at their own expense.

Bible—Inscriptions In Its Support Uncovered

Off the steamship Exochorda, docking in Boston today from the Holy Land, stepped William Albright, professor of Semitics in Johns Hopkins University, with news that for the first time in history archaeologists have discovered ancient Hebrew inscriptions which exactly coincide with Bible writings. They were found, he disclosed, by J. L. Starkey of the Wellcome Archaeological Expedition to the Near East. They support certain sections of the Book of Jeremiah.

Professor Albright was very excited about discovery of some charred olive pits, found in debris of the city of Laachiish, a city destroyed in 589 B. C. and mentioned in the Book of Jeremiah. The destruction occurred, Professor Albright said, some time in early autumn just after the olive harvest.

He also revealed that recent findings indicated that Jericho is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. It is more than 6000 years old, he said.

Labor Act—Shoe Firm Test Fails for the Moment

New England today had lost its place in the national labor spotlight as a testing ground for the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act.

The possibility of a contsitutional test for the Wagner Act came up last week with the granting of a temporary injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, instrument of the act, in the Federal Court. Parties seeking this injunction were the A. C. Lawrence Company of Peabody and the Lion Shoe Company of Lynn.

Because the plaintiffs failed to make service on Patrick J. Donoghue, regional director of the N. L. R. B. in New England, before he resigned his position to accept another in Washington on the National Mediation Board, Judge George C. Sweeney, late yesterday afternoon, denied a permanent injunction against the board.

This ruling, however, was made on a technicality and therefore does not reflect the court's attitude on the constitutionality of the Wagner act. When Judge Sweeney dismissed the injunction, he announced that the plaintiffs was indefinitely postponed.

Meanwhile Howard Myers of New York, formerly labor adviser for the NRA, has taken over the job of regional administrator in New England. If he calls the Lion and Lawrence companies before the board for a hearing on the issue of "dominating" company unions, as is charged by the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union at Lynn, the New England case may be reopened. But no announcements of Mr. Myers plans have been made.

the hearing of the labor board with

Sects—Presbyterians Favor Proposed Amendment

Massachusetts Presbyterians in mid-winter conference today allied themselves with the national movement to prohibit by constitutional amendment the use of public funds for sectarian purposes. They voted unanimously to support the proposed amendment sponsored by the American Minute Men, claiming to represent nearly 10,000,000 members.

In indorsing the amendment, the churchmen took note of the fact that a bill had been filed in the Massachusetts Legislature to permit the use of public funds to provide transportation for parochial school students. Local Minute Men declared that this was the first step in an effort to repeal the state law against the use of any public funds for sectarian purposes.

Similar steps have been taken in other states, they stated, accentuating the necessity for a constitutional amendment. Unless prohibited nationally, they said, drives to obtain these funds will go on indefinitely.

Stokowski—Brings Orchestra to Boston April 14

When Leopold Stokowski brings the Philadelphia Symphony to Boston on April 14, he will be presenting the world-famous orchestra in its first coast-to-coast trip. The tour will also mark his final season with the organization before turning over the major task of conducting to Eugene Ormandy, director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Although Mr. Stokowski will conduct a number of concerts next season, he intends to devote the major portion of his time to scientific investigation in the field of sound as applied to music and its reproduction. He has already made extensive experiments on this subject which have included designing and superintending the construction of the Philadelphia orchestral shell.

With the characteristic soft touch of Yorkshire which hovers about his speech, Mr. Stokowski said recently:

"The objective of the Philadelphia orchestra is to play good music in the most inspired way we can for the greatest number of listeners. . . . I mean that we should consistently and constantly take advantage of every opportunity to extend our audience through broadcasting, recording, and especially by playing in other cities."

Opera—Metropolitan Comes to Boston in March

Another musical treat for Boston, announced today, was the visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company beginning March 22. To support the annual brief period during which the Boston Opera House is restored to its former purpose and glory, the Boston Opera Association was seeking guarantors today.

Opera, it was explained, is brought to Boston on a nonprofit basis and the association has invited any interested person to join the list of those who finance the Metropolitan's visit.

Emphasized was the fact that the guarantor is not called on to make any payment whatever unless losses are incurred during the local season. If there is a deficit, he is only responsible for the proportion of the sum he has pledged, which is equivalent to the percentage of the deficit. A guarantor of $100, for instance would pay $5 on a 5 per cent deficit, $10 if the deficit were 10 per cent.

Smallest guarantee is $100 and the guarantor has a chance to buy tickets in advance of the public sale. Guarantee blanks and other information may be obtained at the subscription office, Room 203, Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street.

Watt—Boston Man Has Inventor's Signature

A message from across the centuries, a personal note by James Watt, scrawled on the flyleaf of his last book on steam engines, was disclosed today by Perry Walton, Boston publisher, who has the book in his library.

The message on the flyleaf reads in Watt's own handwriting, "This leaf to be preserved and bound with the book. To J. Weston, Esq., from his friend James Watt, July, 1818 The book, of which this forms a part, will not be published 'till winter and Mr. Weston is requested to keep this in his own possession until then."

The titlepage reads: "Articles on Steam and the Steam Engine Written for the Encyclopedia Brittanica by John Robison with Notes and Additions by James Watt. Published in Edinburgh, 1819."

The book was found in an old bookstall in 1927 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England by Mr. Walton. He also obtained at the same time an original drawing of the specification for Watts double-acting engine which he perfected in 1783. In this engine steam was made to force the pison both forward and backward instead of just one way.

Monarchisters—They Name Santanya King of U. S.

When some 25 youthful Beacon Hill devotees of intellect announced through their magazine "Anathema" the founding of a Monarchy party for the United States Saturday Bostonians smiled delightedly, asked "Who will be King? After all there cannot be a working monarchical party without a man who can be publicized as the founder of a new dynasty."

Today these Bostonians had their answer. Candidate for King, said David Page, editor of "Anathema," would be none other than George Santanya, noted philosopher and former member of the Harvard faculty. This was quite in keeping with the party's ideas, which seem to be philosophy enthroned about which all things will group themselves in a harmonious whole, bringing a contented nation.

Of course, there were a few minor omissions in this plan. In the first place Mr. Santanya did not know of this honor, or even of the party. He happens to be spending the winter in Italy, an annual habit since 1910. If made King, the philosopher might find long midwinter vacations a little difficult to arrange. Mr. Page said that he would write the philosopher and tell him of the good news.

Among the questions still unanswered was the one which persisted when the idea of a philosophical dynasty was announced: "Even if a sound philosopher should become King, how can you guarantee that his son would be a philosopher fit to take over the Kingly crown?"

Tennis—It Blocks The B. & M. Railroad Track

Motorists who have for good reason stood in deep awe of thundering locomotives, could have come into their own last night had they attended the professional tennis matches at Boston Garden.

In the middle of the match a gracious announcer came forward. He spoke in the kindly courteous manner of a tennis match rather than the burly speech of more physical exhibitions.

"Would the owners of cars number ——, ——, and —— mind going out and moving their cars off the railroad track? There is an engine which would like to start."

That was all. But it brought down the house. Deep snow had forced match attendees to park where they could and some had overflowed onto the Boston and Maine tracks running out of North Station, next door to the Garden.

The motorists three did not "mind," quickly arose, went out to move their cars. Even a stopped locomotive was no idle threat when a motorist had parked on its right of way.

School—Grand Jury Hears New Complaint

Hearing evidence on a new complaint, the Suffolk County Grand Jury continued its sessions on graft charges in the Boston school department. The additional complaint concerns the music department and witnesses called this morning included Raymond A. Crawford, a music director, and James Butler of Wollaston, a piano dealer. The nature of their testimony was not revealed.

Also waiting to testify this morning were School Committee members Maurice J. Tobin, Charles E. Mackey, Frederick R. Sullivan and Dr. James L. Lyons and Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell.

Savings—$34,000,000 Jump in 1935 Shown

Increase of $34,000,000 in Massachusetts savings bank deposits was revealed today in the annual report of Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner. Total last year savings bank deposits were $2,077,885,906. In 1934 these were $2,044,064,518.

In banks others than savings banks some $3,000,000,000 is deposited, Mr. Pierce said.

Most interesting to note was that out of Massachusetts' 4,000,000 population, 3,000,000 are bank depositors.

Safety—Bright-Colored Clothes for Children Urged

So concerned for the safety of small children on the highways is Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, extension specialist in clothing at Massachusetts State College, that she has written a small leaflet containing her ideas on the subject.

"Change drab-colored clothes to ones of eye-startling brightness. Let children wear vivid colors—scarlets, bright blues, grass greens, orange or yellow. Let small children be seen." These are main points in Mrs. Page's one-man safety campaign.

When small children walk, coast or ride bicycles on the highways, as they often do, they need protection from automobile drivers. Brightly colored garments will do the trick, claims Mrs. Page. They can be seen from a distance, giving drivers a longer chance to react.

Full directions for dyeing dull maroons, browns or grays to the gay colors so well liked by children are contained in her mimeographed booklet. Mrs. Page offers it free to those who write to the Mailing Room at the college.

McMasters—Announces He'll Run for State Treasurer

Friends of William H. McMasters, long prominent in Democratic circles, were buzzing today following announcement that he would seek to succeed Charles F. Hurley as state treasurer at the next election. Mr. Hurley, who has served three terms, announced this week that he will run for Governor.

Mr. McMasters served as chairman of the Boston Industrial Board from 1921 to 1923. He was appointed to the position by James M. Curley. It was his only official service, although he has been a campaign orator for many candidates in recent years.

He planned to make formal announcement of his candidacy at the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce dinner to Mayor Edward W. Voke tonight.

Taxes—New England Firms Receive Refunds

In New England today most income tax payers were thinking of returns awaiting filing for the last year. One fortunate group, however, heard they would receive refunds from the Federal Government on last year's taxes.

The American Printing Company of Fall River had $283,248 returned, and the United American Bosch Corporation of Springfield received $199,545 back. These were the largest single recipients.

First processing tax returns were also announced today. Among the larger recipients were: Leigh Textile Company of Boston, $156,492; North Packing and Provision Company, $156,721; Royal Manufacturing Company, $26,813; John P. Squire Company, $95,000.

Nearly 300 separate firms and individuals in New England shared in the returns today.

Compensation—Changes In Act Opposed at Hearing

Strenuous objection to changing provisions of the State Unemployment Compensation Act was raised by Robert J. Watt, commissioner, and Representative Christian A. Herter today. They protested a suggested amendment to include all employers of one or more workers under the act. At present it applies only to those employing eight or more.

Mr. Watt flatly said that he was "somewhat suspicious that the Associated Industries favors this change in the hope that it will make the law unworkable."

Representative Herter said he shared the suspicion.

The amendment was suggested by an advisory group headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard. A representative of the Associated Industries also serves on the advisory body.

Mr. Watt said the inclusion of all employers would bring in some who could not make the contributions to the unemployment insurance fund and this would result in nonenforcement, hence failure of the whole idea.

Curley—Replaces Fish And Game Commissioner

Sentiment governed Governor Curley today as he replaced Raymond J. Kenney, head of the State Department of Fish and Game, with Patrick W. Hehir, Worcester Post Office foreman, and then plumped Mr. Kenney into a job only slightly less lucrative—all because he "had grown up with the department."

Mr. Kenney will now be appointed confidential secretary to Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, whom the Governor recently appointed to this post. The new job pays $3600, the old one $4500. Mr. Hehir has been active in the Worcester Fish and Game Association.

Although the Governor declared that he could not dismiss Mr. Kenney without making a place for him, due to his long service, it was recalled that Dr. Payson Smith, Jerome Burtt, Arthur B. Lord and Burr T. Jones—all victims of the Reardon rout—had served their department for just as long as Mr. Kenney had been with the fisheries and game division. He had worked up from a position of game warden.

Income Tax—Cut in Exemptions Indorsed

Proposals to reduce income tax exemptions to $1400 for single persons and $1900 for married couples were favorably received today by the Legislative Committee on Taxation which resumed hearings on the report of the special Recess Commission on Taxation.

According to Representative Elmer C. Nelson, chairman of the recess commission, the benefits from the lowered exemptions would accrue to real estate owners, whose burden would thereby be lowered. The plan would be to charge single earners $1.50 for each $100 of income over $1400 and $1.50 per $100 for married couples with an income of more than $1900.

Representative Nelson also recommended that the State Commission on Taxation send out the auto excise tax bills instead of allowing them to be distributed through local assessors. At present, the assessor must get the names and addresses of automobile owners from the registry and then distribute bills. Under Representative Nelson's plan, the expense which this entails would be eliminated.

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, chairman of the Legislative Commission on Taxation, expounded his bill to place a 1 per cent tax on intangible personal property such as stocks and bonds. He estimated that such a tax would produce $4,000,000 in revenue.

Briefs

A budget of $660,185—a 12 per cent increase over 1935—has been approved by the Morgan Memorial's All Workers Conference. Dr. E. J. Holmes, superintendent, delivered the annual message in which 10 truck drivers received recognition for having operated their machines during 1935 without any mishap.

* * *

P. A. O'Connell, head of Slattery's, will be made a member of the state advisory board of the Department of Education to succeed Henry B. Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer recently resigned as a protest against the ousting of Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education and the methods of James G. Reardon, his successor.

Maine Town Flooded As Ice Jams River

BINGHAM, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—A section of Bingham was still under five feet of water today from the ice-jammed Austin stream.

A dozen families remained in shelter provided by neighbors living on higher ground after three dynamite charges failed to dislodge the ice barrier in the Kennebec River tributary that caused the swollen stream to back up over lowlands in the western end of the town. In some houses, the waters had reached the first floor. In others the cellars were flooded above the fire-boxes of furnaces.

Virginia's Road Budget Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—There will be no federal aid appropriation for Virginia highways in the fiscal year beginning July 1., State Highway Commissioner Henry G. Shirley has been informed. President Roosevelt has recommended a postponement of the usual $125,000,000 appropriation for the 48 states until the following year. The postponement will deprive Virginia of $2,500,000, completely disrupting the highway budget submitted by the general assembly.

A Man in the News

Dimitri Mitropoulos, Conductor
Directs Six Performances of Boston Symphony Orchestra

When Dimitri Mitropoulos sailed into New York harbor a few days ago, on his way to Boston at the invitation of Serge Koussevitzky to conduct six performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he had never met Dr. Koussevitzky.

A day or two after he landed, the orchestra was playing in Carnegie Hall. After the concert friends took him behind the stage, and introduced him to the man who is, in a way, his American host. It was all pleasantly dramatic. He is still a little astonished by the whole thing. He isn't even quite sure where and when Dr. Koussevitzky saw him conduct. But he is pleased and takes it, too, as a peculiar kind of responsibility laid upon him. Greeks distinguished in letters, philosophy and politics have often come to the states, but the world of music in Greece is less known to Americans.

Classicist

The strong modeling of Mitropoulos' brooding face makes you think suddenly of a younger d'Annunzio. They say that the quality in him that people seeing him casually take for shyness is the kind of remoteness from all the ordinary ebb and flow of life that really cloisters him far beyond the reach of the quick word or the trivial, easy thought. Yet he has a finely drawn sense of humor, likes a good rousing discussion about Homer or Plato now and again, and could easily take a doctorate in the classical literature of any of a half dozen countries tomorrow.

Olympus or Matterhorn

Like Toscanini, he lives, eats, sleeps and dreams music. For fun, he climbs mountains. All the big peaks of Greece, of course,—not because they are so big, but for the classical reason that "they are there." And the more exacting peaks of Switzerland and the Dolomites too. Usually he takes his fun alone, going on those trips that are taken deliberately by the person with sufficient insight to have discovered that the essence of camping is to be found in solitude, with only the things that were old when the ages began, for companions.

Pianist at Beginning

The brilliant career of Dimitri Mitropoulos does not have its beginnings in a glistening tale of a boy prodigy. He was born in Athens and does not seem even to have come of a family of musicians. He comes rather of the kind of musical family which never missed great concerts or recitals. He took lessons on the piano from the time he was a child, but he gave no particular sign of being a genius.

Through his high school and preliminary college days he kept on taking lessons, though it was in the noncommital way of many youngsters, so that perhaps even his parents were a little surprised when it was time to speak of a career for him, that he said he would like it to be music, and the piano.

The family had no objection, and sent him off to Berlin to study with the pianist-composer, Busoni. For several years he did nothing but piano. Then he worked in composition. His friends began to speak to him of studying, too, to be a conductor of a symphonic orchestra, but by this time he was making appearances as concert pianist with the great orchestras of Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome and such an idea seemed far afield. Finally, though, he put himself under the instruction of Erich Kleiber.

Then Kleiber

Perhaps he had a deep rooted and long repressed flair for conducting. At any rate, he went rapidly ahead under Herr Kleiber; and, when he had conducted publicly he began to be much in demand, to conduct in Berlin, Paris, Brussels and in Monte Carlo, where he was presently to be called for an annual five-week season. Sometimes he is both conductor and piano soloist at the same concert. But conducting was probably his musical destiny, for those who know him best say that, while he plays like an angel in a concert which he also conducts, "he is a conductor, playing the piano; not a pianist, conducting into the bargain."

Greek Conservatory

He was an eminent figure outside his native Greece before it occurred to the state to invite him to come home and take over the Conservatory of Music and the conducting of the National Symphony Orchestra.

They are very proud of the Symphony Orchestra in Athens. It does not depend for support merely upon the people of the city. Greeks all over Europe, and in Asia and Africa, help too. Membership is always between 85 and 90 men, well drilled, playing through a season which begins in November, with two concerts a week, into March. The orchestra has its own concert hall, which seats nearly 2000 people, and there are nearly 2000 subscribers, which makes things very satisfactory. Programs rank with the best programs of London, Paris, Berlin and New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Greek Performances

Greek audiences characteristically like French and German symphonic works, and now and then they are willing to be given a Russian work or two. One must be careful about the newer Italian works; but if patience and disoretion can do it, the conductor hopes eventually to make them part of the repertory.

Native Greek compositions? They look promising. Greece has two very talented composers—Kalomires, who studied in France; and Petridis, who received most of his education in Germany and Vienna. Their music is "fairly modern, but contains strong Oriental implications —a natural and long-present influence in all Greek musical taste."

Road Means Jobs for 7000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Seven thousand men are employed on the Pan-American highway link between Mexico City and Laredo, Texas, the Ministry of Communications announced. When work on this section of the highway is completed, the men will be transferred to the pojected Nogales-Guadajara-Mexico-Scuhiate roads.

State Police Brave Huge Drifts to Help Families in R. I.

LINCOLN, R. I., Jan. 21—After battering through snowdrifts that in some places reached almost to their shoulders, all of Rhode Island's 50-odd state troopers were back in their headquarters here today to report that no family cut off from their source of supply were without fuel or food.

All day yesterday the troopers made their way into the isolated areas to determine whether or not the storm of the week end was causing any serious hardship on any of the residents of the rural section.

A check was made of 20 families and when their needs were learned another detail of troopers with packs on their backs went forward with the supplies. In many cases the need was said to have been fuel but the greater number of families were found to be in need of food.

When the financial circumstances of the families was made known to the troopers they either made the purchases with the money provided or sought the necessary supplies through the public welfare agencies.

No matter what were the circumstances, the troopers reported to Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of police, that there was no cause for concern. The program of mercy originated with Mr. Kelly when he was named commander of the state police two years ago.

Since then the canvass of the isolated homes is made every heavy ice or snowstorm. In addition to providing the food and fuel, the troopers reported rendering other valuable service.

Highway Safety Drive Opens in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—With all state, city and town police ordered into action to check the number of fatal road accidents in Rhode Island, Gov. Theodore Francis Green's Street and Highway Safety Commission today was considering a program presented Tuesday at the emergency conference by Myles A. Glidden, Providence Superintendent of Police.

The Providence police department head, one of 20 chiefs at the meeting, recommended periodic examination of applicants for renewal of driver's licenses, modification of the minimum age requirement whereby persons under 18 years of age would be ineligible to hold a license and a state-wide campaign to keep cars with glaring headlights off the roads.

WPA Workers Planning Pay Equalization Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—The Works Progress Administration workers in Cumberland, Lincoln and North Smithfield intend to seek court action to determine whether wages can be equalized throughout the State, according to information reaching the office of the director, J. Burleigh Cheney, here.

The WPA workers who are seeking public funds to finance the legal action, charge that they are receiving but $44 monthly while the presidential order provides that they shall receive $55.

In order to make the campaign more effective the WPA workers have asked the aid of the organized labor groups not only in securing funds but in also seeking pressure to force the director to change his program.

Thomas Bars Townsend Plan

MIAMI, Fla. Jan. 21 (AP)—Norman Thomas veteran leader of American Socialists says he disapproves of the Townsend old age pension plan because it "cannot succeed under a capitalistic system."

Neutrality Policy Heads Topics For Voters' League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21—American neutrality policies, application of sanctions, and European and Far Eastern relations are the outstanding topics of the annual Foreign Affairs School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which opened this afternoon at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. The league, with the co-operation of the college and the Cambridge League of Women Voters, will conduct a three-day program.

Speaking at the opening session, presided over by Mrs. Carroll L. Chase, president of the Cambridge League, Mrs. Henry C. Eaton and Prof. Bruce Hopper discussed "America's Present Neutrality Policy" and "Application of Sanctions," respectively. Mrs. Eaton has been active in the League of Nations Association, a lecturer on current topics at the Young Women's Christian Association, and a member of the International Relations Committee of the Weston League of Women Voters. Professor Hopper is Assistant in the Department of Government at Harvard University, and has made an extensive study of Bolshevik practices in relation to contiguous Asiatic states, basd on travel in Russia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Persia and Turkey.

Neutrality of Future

Philip C. Jessup, associate professor of international law at Columbia University, will speak this evening on "The Neutrality of the Future." Several years ago he accompanied Elihu Root to Geneva, in an attempt to smooth the way for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and on his return he was selected by Daniel Guggenheim Jr., Ambassador to Cuba, to assist him in solving pressing Cuban-American problems.

Tomorrow morning Carl J. Friedrich, associate professor of Government at Harvard University, will give an address on "The New Balance of Power in Europe." Madame Charlotte Muret, lecturer on contemporary European history at Barnard College, and wife of an editor of the famous Journal des Débats, will discuss "French Policy Abroad," while Carleton S. Coon, associate in anthropology at Harvard, will talk on his impressions of Ethiopia.

The afternoon session will include a luncheon discussion of "What Attitude Should the United States Take Toward Neutrality" by Harvey Bundy, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, former Congressman Robert Luce, Prof. Payson S. Wild and others; followed by an address by Dr. Carlo M. Flumiani, Italian Economist and journalist, on "Expansion Policy of the Italian Government." The afternoon session will close with a talk on "Ethiopia's Struggle for Life" by Willis N. Huggins, representative of the Ethiopian Minister to Britain.

World Affairs

Leland Stowe, president of the Anglo-Amercan Press Association of Paris, will be the evening speaker, his subject being "The British Empire and the World Crisis." He was winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Journalistic Achievements, in 1930.

Thursday, the closing day, will be given over to Russia and the Far East. Kendric N. Marshall, instructor in government at Harvard, who, a few years ago, conducted research in China, Japan, Korea and Manchuria, while instructor in government at Lingnan University, Canton, will take for his subject "United States in the Orient." Miss Anna Louise Strong, well-known American author and lecturer, and editor of the Moscow Daily News, will speak on "Russia in the Far East." J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will lead the luncheon discussion of "Pressure Groups and Propaganda."

Chih Meng, assistant director of the China Institute in America, and A. E. Hindmarsh, Assistant Dean of Harvard College, will wind up the Thursday sessions with talks on Sino-Japanese questions.

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Minting Work Begun on Coins For Rhode Island Tercentenary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Minting of commemorative 50-cent pieces, to be started in about 10 days, will mark the first step in participation of the Federal Government in the Rhode Island Tercentenary.

A stamp issue is under consideration by the Post Office Department and the Tercentenary Commission.

Dies for the commemeorative coin, it was said at the Bureau of the Mint, are being made at the Philadelphia Mint.

Under a bill passed last session of Congress, 50,000 of the coins, bearing a design approved by the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission, will be provided for distribution.

Although the Post Office Department announced last year that the number of future special postage stamp issues would be restricted, Postmaster-General Farley has authorized the Rhode Island issue. No action has yet been taken by the Department, pending approval of a design by the Tercentenary Commission.

The Navy Department has notified Senator Gerry that concentration of battleships and cruisers in the Pacific the coming year will prevent sending any of that class of vessel to the celebration; but it is hoped that destroyers may be sent. The Senator is arranging to ask the War and Navy Departments to send airplanes, if arrangements for an air pageant can be completed.

Vermont Marble Strikers Are Firm As Their Product in Wage Demands

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 21 (AP)—Thrift and foresight—heritage of their forefathers in Poland—are serving 300 Vermont marble strikers in good stead as they cling to their cause through a jobless winter.

For the past 12 weeks the quarry towns of West Poland, Center Rutland and Danby have not echoed the normal din of their main industry. The strikers, whose families average six prsons, remain adamantive in demands for 25 per cent wage increases.

And the end is not in sight.

The marble company says: "We cannot afford the increase. At the present wage rates our losses are very great. They amounted in 1934 to over 30 cents on every dollar of final sales and have been running larger . . . . A living wage is an important thing but in the marble industry in Vermont there eventually will be no wage at all unless we can preserve a living business."

But, despite near zero temperatures and no income, there is no starving or freezing. The strikers are good providers. In warm weather they do not forget the cold will follow.

They have carried on since Nov. 4 on the stocks of fuel, flour and other necessaries they put away last summer. Bare necessities are the rule. There is no money for amusements.

The principal income of the strikers' relief committee comes from other and more prosperous unions. Barre and Graniteville granite workers send a weekly contribution. Many small checks come daily from college students as far west as the University of Wisconsin.

Only one check was not accepted. It came from a Communist organization in New York, and was promptly returned by Allen Raycraft, president of the International Quarry Workers' Union.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"MANSION ON THE HUDSON" (Shubert). Cornelia Otis Skinner in her newest monodrama. Also other short sketches. 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Wives of Henry VIII." 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Fenway: 1:51, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Fenway: 12:40, 3:23, 6:06, 8:49.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travel picture "Historic Mexico City," "Tetched in the Head," "Star Gazing," "Jump Horse Jump," and other short films.

MODERN—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and F. Langford in "Collegiate." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

UPTOWN—"Mr. Hobo." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Stars Over Broadway," 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

BOSTON—Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Hike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf." Orpheum: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 11 a. m., 1:39, 4:18, 6:57, 9:36.

UNIVERSITY—"A Night at the Opera," with the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation." 1:50, 5, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 11 a. m., 1:49, 4:38, 7:27, 10:16. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen, Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra, 12:54, 3:43, 6:32, 9:21.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel. Tomorrow: "Crime et Chatiment," with English dialogue titles. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

TREMONT—Greta Garbo and Fredric March in "Anna Karenina." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "This Is the Life," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25. Tomorrow: Ann Harding and Clive Brook in "Gallant Lady." Also "Diamond Jim."

EXETER—George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "His Night Out." 2:20, 5:40, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Pianoforte recital by Leonard Shure 8:30.

HOTEL VENDOME (Empire Ballroom)—Song recital by John Sturgis Codman, baritone. Ernest Harrison, accompanist. 9.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Chamber music concert by the Gedina-Thiede-Zeise Trio, assisted by Harry Welcome, viola, and Frank Macdonald, violin. 8:15.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (New England Conservatory of Music)—Pianoforte recital by Kurt Fischer of the faculty. 8:15.

MEMORIAL CHURCH (Cambridge)—Fifth in series of free concerts on Isham memorial organ. Helen Hewitt, organist. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by Eleanor West, assisted by George Pratt Maxim and an ensemble group. Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 7:45.

Other Events

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "The Dean's Dilemma," with orchestra. Alfred Moore, conductor. William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING—Dinner, rally and dance. Speaker: Raymond B. Cox, Boston City Club. 6:30

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE CANADIAN CLUB OF BOSTON — Illustrated travelogue, "Normandy and Brittany," presented by Mrs. Robert Parmenter. Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

PARKER HOUSE—Exhibition of enlargements of Leica camera snapshots. Hawthorne Room. 11 to 9. Continues through Saturday

MOTOR TRUCK CLUB—Dinner meeting. Speakers: Park M. Smith and P. Coyle, of the Bureau of Motor Carriers, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. 6:30.

EXECUTIVES LEAGUE OF AMERICA—Dinner meeting. Discussion of "The Fundamental Steps Necessary for Recovery." Speakers: St. John Perret and Royal Parkinson. University Club, Trinity Place. 6.30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on the "Italo-Ethiopian War," by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOOL—Conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, with the co-operation of Radcliffe College. Address on "The Neutrality of the Future," by Dr. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University. 8 Tomorrow: Discussion of "European Affairs." 10:30. All sessions held at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11

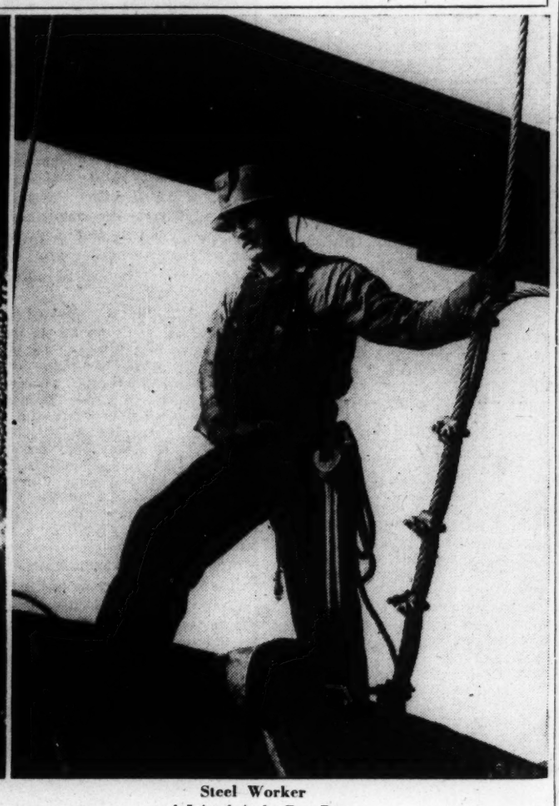
HOTEL STATLER — Meeting of the New England Women's Press Association. Speakers: Dr. George M. Sneath on "The Writer's Problem Today"; Sara Ware Bassett on "One Difficulty of the Author"; and Mrs. Henry H. Meyer on "Ethiopia." 1.

HOTEL VENDOME—Meeting of the Eastern Group of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women. Address on "Current Events of the Banking World," by Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College 6.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. FORUM—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Youth and Good Government Today and Tomorrow," by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Boston Chamber of Commerce Lounge. 12:15.

Action and Beauty Snapped by Tiny Camera

Dance Scene
A Leicaphoto by Peter Stackpole



Steel Worker
A Leicaphoto by Tom Evans

What's Going On In the Arts

'The Taming of the Shrew'

SHAKESPEARE himself would be delighted with the Lunts' version of "The Taming of the Shrew," produced last night at the Colonial by the Theater Guild. For Shakespeare here wrote a farce, and farce is what the Lunts have given us. We are sorry for those who are shocked by this production. The play is no occasion for pedantry. There is nothing classical about it, and there is very little poetry in it. In reviving it with the aids of the modern stage and of theatrical history the Theater Guild and the Lunts have been exactly right to give it the most farcical flavor they could devise.

Moreover, they have given an interesting and a stimulating and a modern interpretation of the ancient legend. Mr. Lunt shows us a Petruchio who is by no means as sure of himself as he pretends; Miss Fontanne a Katharine who has her tongue in her cheek even when she pronounces the homily at the end. This reading is far from the conventional one of the dominating male. It approaches the irony of Barrie's "Ladies' Shakespeare." Certainly it is more believable than the old-fashioned one, and probably much closer to what the author intended. After all, Shakespeare was no Victorian.

The restoration of the Christopher Sly induction proves illuminating, and the adapters were entirely justified in going to the prompt book of "A Shrew" for further lines and business for the tinker. The additions they have made to this dialogue and the new business they have introduced in Sly's role and elsewhere throughout the play are wholly in the spirit of the piece. Even the acrobats and dwarfs are in keeping, and the spontaneity of the action is quite characteristic of what we know of the Elizabethan stage.

The performance was worthy of the conception. Mr. Lunt for once has a part that might have been tailored for him. The familiar Lunt mannerisms are in this case just right. True, you have to know the play to hear most of his lines, but presumably you do know the play. His key lines are always audible. His suggestions of uncertainty, even of fear of Katharine, and of the bravado by which they are overcome, are cleverly conveyed. Miss Fontanne of course is also in her element. She can shout as much as she likes, but she can also project that feline femininity which she understands so well. A pair of treasurable termagants.

Many of the minor roles are well taken. Richard Whorf's Sly, on the stage or in the box, is much more an individual than Shakespeare (leaving him flat at the end of the first scene) made him. The veteran Sydney Greenstreet portrays Baptista with a finished technique. Alan Hewitt and Bretaigne Windust are personable as Lucentio and Tranio; George Meader is a melodious Biondello, and Horace Sinclair an amusing Grumio. Petruchio's horse (Harry Be Gar and Arthur Chester) is an excellent actor. The action is speedy, as it must be, and the timing precise. L. A. S.

Cornelia Otis Skinner

THAT quality of enchantment which pervades the work of Cornelia Otis Skinner was again unfolded to Boston as she opened a week's program at the Shubert Theater last night.

There will be those who feel that "Mansion on the Hudson," her newest monologue play, making its local première, is cast in a somewhat constricted mold. Yet through it Miss Skinner has attained a delicate satire upon American life of the past half-century. She achieves the graciousness of the 1880's, the confusion of 1898, and writes into the days about 1920 something of disillusionment and change. But perhaps clearest of all is the quick excoriation of the newly rich politician of 1927, her sharply focused medium of the wife of a Tammany Hall leader evoking the entire background of an unenviable period. The final two scenes, cleanly chiseled though they are, provide deliberate anticlimax.

In contrast with her other "one-man" plays, the inanimate quality of "Mansion on the Hudson" appears due to the fact that Miss Skinner has chosen a house, rather than a character, as her central figure. In her "Wives of Henry VIII" she evokes the Tudor monarch. In her "Loves of Charles II" the character of the young pretender walks upon the stage. Her "Mansion on the Hudson" succeeds similarly, but she has chosen to build an environment, rather than a person. It is, perhaps, intentionally pulseless but it never lacks her high feeling for drama nor her sure touch of "good theatre."

Miss Skinner's opening night included "Home Work," undoubtedly one of her most popular direct monologues. From the laughter, almost to the point of cheers, it seems clear that there are still some Boston ladies whose ability to aid in solving Junior's arithmetic problems begins and ends with the vague notion that "X equals . . . something."

During her week in Boston Miss Skinner repeats "Mansion on the Hudson" tonight and Saturday and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. Gx.

Boston Stage Notes

"THREE Men on a Horse" opened its twelfth week at the Plymouth last night. At the Copley, "Ceiling Zero," with Mary Young now in the cast, is in its fifth week.

Walter Hampden brings his "Cyrano" to the Shubert for a week beginning Monday—on a "farewell" tour.

After two weeks of the Lunts' "Shrew," the Colonial will house (beginning Feb. 3) another Theater Guild production, the new play by S. N. Behrman called "The End of Summer."

The possibility is reported that at about the same date Boston may see "Parnell," which is scheduled to close in New York Feb. 1.

The Jooss Ballet will be presented for a single performance at the Boston Opera House tomorrow evening.

New Hampshire University Adds Three New Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 21—Three new advance degrees in the College of Technology were added today to the graduate school of the University of New Hampshire by a vote of the board of trustees.

The degrees of Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Electrical Engineering and Master of Mechanical Engineering will be conferred at the 1936 to graduate students for the first time. Previously degrees of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer and Electrical Engineer were conferred to students graduating from the university.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast tonight, not so cold, with lowest temperature near 20 degrees; Wednesday cloudy, possibly with light snow; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh southwest to south winds.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight; probably followed by light snow in the west portion tonight and Wednesday and in the east portion Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight probably followed by light snow Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light snow tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh and overcast weather tonight; Wednesday snow or rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	15	Minneapolis	-4	-6
Bermuda	56	54	New Orleans	38	36
Chicago	16	8	New York	18	16
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	32	30
Helena	36	32	Philadelphia	18	18
Jacksonville	32	32	St. Louis	32	28
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	50	48
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	18	18
Miami	82	52			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 21.
B—Minimum, Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:09 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Wednesday, 9:21 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:13 P. M.

Art Recorded by Miniature Cameras Displayed at World Leica Exhibit

If the old Chinese sage responsible for the proverb that a good picture is worth 10,000 words could visit the Second International Leica Exhibit at the Parker House today, he would be apt to amend his original statement, and increase the quota of words.

The exhibit, containing more than 300 enlargements of pictures made with miniature cameras, includes work of professional artists as well as that of amateurs who have made photography a hobby. Miniature camera photographers from six different countries have contributed to the show, with subjects ranging from highly technical pictures to typical baby snapshots.

Interesting to visitors were a series of enlargements covering the building of the longest expansion bridge in the world, San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. Photographer Peter Stackpole, who mingled with workers, caught in their faces the drama and excitement coincident with such a great project.

Another attraction proved a panel of six photographs of facial reactions of a man taking a shower, by Carola Rust, awarded first prize in the recent Leica candid photo contest. Expressions captured by the camera seem to elevate the shower to one of the day's greatest pleasures.

Of interest also were news pictures by Thomas McAvoy and J. Winton Lemen, a series of photographs picturing the present Italo-Ethiopian conflict by Eisenstaedt, and many photographs of celebrities.

The exhibit is open at the Parker House daily from 11 to 9, and continues through Saturday.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Premier Baldwin,	Network dramatic	Flash Gordon ...	Studio dramatic
5:15	from London	sketch; talk	Carl Moore's Orch.	sketch .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	NBC vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Dansant; music..	"Dick Tracy," sk.	records; talks...
6:00	News; Supper Show ..	Evening Tattler..	News Service	Benay Venuta; or.
6:15	Songs in the Night..	News; records ...	"Musicalities"; so-	News of Youth...
6:30	News; features	"Better Homes" ..	loists; orchestra	Talk; orchestra..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet	Musical Moments.	Music lecture ....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service .....
7:15	20th Century Ideas..	"Popeye" sketch ..	Soloists; orchestra	Fisher's Orch.....
7:30	Lum and Abner	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Nature League.....	Strange Facts....	Boake Carter, news	Mal Hallett's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	"Lavender and Old	Gabriel Heatter...
8:15	Dean sketch.....	soloists; speaker.	Lace": soloists	Organ recital ....
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett,	Music for Today:
8:45	come Valley".....	his orchestra....	baritone; orch. ...	soloists; trio....
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	Sophie Tucker.....	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe ...	News Service.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Waring's Pennsyl-	Bruins - Montreal
9:45	New Penny"; orch.	ganza; music....	vanians; soloists.	hockey game, by
10:00	NBC vocalists.....	Sigmund Romberg;	Over the Heather:	Ryan and Adams.
10:15	'Democratic Freedom'	soloists; orchestra	Scottish songs ..	Hod Williams and
10:30	WBZA Players from	Hollywood Gossip	Dramatized news.	his orchestra....
10:45	Springfield studio...	Reichman's Orch..	Spotlight Revue ..	"Motoring Safety"
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news ..	News Service	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs ...	Sports; music.....	Jack Fisher's Orch.	his orchestra ....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Jesse Crawford,	Jan Garber's Orch.	Meyer Davis's Or-
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC organist....	Anson Weeks's Or.	chestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: Geography.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ), United States Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Frank Simone's Concert Band; narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WABC), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Radzinski, conductor.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
New Hampshire
Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
New Hampshire
Laconia—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Author Champions Plan Plot Despite 'Critical Barrage'

Describing the modern novelist as reduced to a state of inferiority complex by the literary critics, Alec Waugh, young English author, addressed the women of the National Civic Federation yesterday. As guest speaker for the third Literary Morning arranged by Miss Emma Mills, he said that criticism had been extremely misleading to the writer of the present day.

He pointed out the advantages of the story-teller of olden time who, like the native Oriental raconteur squatting in the market place and receiving money or curses as he proceeds with his tale, was in a position to know first hand whether he had succeeded in producing the emotions desired.

Best When He Forgets

"The modern writer," he went on, "never knows where he is, because of the critical barrage by which he is handicapped. But once in a blue moon he forgets his inferiority complex and lets himself go. Then something worth reading comes along. He has been told that the novel is an art form, that it is not enough to just tell the story, that there must be some esthetic purpose. And he feels he cannot sit down, as the film scenario writer does, and say, 'Boy meets girl. Boy loses girl. Boy finds girl.'

"The modern writer is so perplexed by theories about writing that he won't get on with his essential job of story-telling. He is afraid to use the kind of simple, straight-forward plot which parallels events in real life, afraid of the thing which, as one novelist put it, happens 'only in fourth-rate novels and real life.'"

How It Goes in Films

Balancing the program, a writer of works widely differing in style from the novels of Mr. Waugh, Miss Dorothy Speare, opera star turned novelist, spoke of the writer's job in Hollywood. As the author of "One Night of Love," in which Grace Moore jumped to cinema popularity, Miss Speare described the thorny path of the novelist who goes to Hollywood. Having become successful as a writer upon the publication of her first novel—"Dancers in the Dark"—she spoke with knowledge of the heartaches attendant on changing over to the scenario technique, on "kicking a story into screen shape."

After passing six weeks waiting for an assignment at the movie city, which, she stated, was as strange as the stories she had heard about it, a film director said to her, "We have Maurice Chevalier over here, and we've got to put him to work. You can do the story. I have an idea."

Immediately interested, Miss Speare said she had an idea.

And the executive said gently but firmly, "*I* have an idea."

Her Own Style

She thought his plans for dragging in Paris mannequins, a beauty contest and, above all else, a "tear-jerking" baby, the most impossibe she had ever heard, but she discovered he knew his public, had heard them laugh, heard them hiss, seen them weep, and knew what they wanted. So she wrote the scenario as directed, introducing of course her individual style, and that was the beginning of Baby Le Roy.

"I have heard the greatest playwrights in America," she said, "talking about movie technique in this one-two-three manner. Novelists do the worst scenario writing; playwrights and newspapermen the best, because they know how to tell their story in the fewest possible words."

Twenty Passengers Hurt When Bus Hits Truck

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Twenty passengers on a New York to Springfield and Haverhill, Mass., bus were injured early today, seven of them seriously, when the vehicle crashed into a loaded coal truck at a street intersection.

Both drivers were arrested on charges of violating the rules of the road.

Prison Furniture Shops Draw Fire in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Growing opposition from Michigan and Indiana to a proposal by the Public Works Administration to finance furniture making at the Norfolk, Mass., prison, reached the floor of the House yesterday in an attack by Representative Carl Mapes of Michigan.

Mr. Naples said he had been informed administrator Harry L. Hopkins was considering an allotment of between $40,000 and $50,000 to purchase furniture machinery for the Massachusetts State Prison. "This seems hard to down," said Mr. Mapes. "The furniture industry has been badly hit, and is having trouble enough getting back on it feet without having to meet prison competition financed by the Government. I hope PWA will make no such allotment either in Massachusetts or elsewhere for such purpose."

To bring New England Products closer to the attention of New England Homemakers we are offering an outstanding list of foods manufactured right here in New England. These foods have earned a reputation of quality throughout the country and this week we are offering them to you at substantial savings.

BAKER'S COCOA		8 oz Tin	9c
PRUDENCE Corned Beef HASH	The Best Quality and Truly the Best Value	Big 1¼ Lb Tin	21c
RUMFORD Baking Powder	1 Lb Tin 27c	12 oz Tin	21c
FRIEND'S BEANS	3 Kinds 2	28 oz Tins	29c
UNDERWOOD'S Deviled Ham	No ¼ Tin 12c	No ½ Tin	21c
GORTON'S READY-TO-FRY CODFISH CAKES	2	10 oz Tins	25c
PURE MAPLE SYRUP	Co-op. Brand	8 oz Jar	19c
BAKER'S VANILLA Extract		2 oz Bot	25c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF	2 Sm Tins 17c	Lge Tin	19c
CRYSTAL GELATINE	2	Pkgs	25c
MALTEX BREAKFAST FOOD		22 oz Pkg	23c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BROTH		13 oz Tin	10c
I-CAR-DE PICCALILLI	One free glass tumbler with each purchase	13 oz Jar	22c

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APPLES
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New England . . . Soap Products
RINSES CLOTHES CLEANER
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FOR FINE FABRIC WASHING
LUX Sm Pkg 9c — Lge Pkg 21c
Lifebuoy 3 Bars 18c
Lux Toilet Soap 3 Bars 18c
Red Cap Window Wash Makes Glass Glisten Pint Tin 19c

They're Priced Low
Bread Flour FINAST 24½ LB BAG 79c
Cheese MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY LB 23c
Potatoes U. S. No. 1 MAINE QUALITY 15 LBS 29c
Eggs HENFIELD BRAND CAREFULLY CANDLED DOZ 25c
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Jean's Special
Date and Nut Bread
Chock Full of Delicious Fruit and Chopped Nuts—It's a Treat. LOAF 12c

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Grapefruit Lge Size 2 For 15c
Beets Large Bunches 2 Bunches 11c
Celery Fancy White 2 Bunches 25c
Yellow Turnip 4 Lbs 10c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Court Orders Its AAA Finding In Immediate Effect

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Riding roughshod over Government objections, the Supreme Court yesterday ordered into immediate effect its decisions invalidating AAA and requiring refund of $200,000,000 in impounded processing taxes.

The high tribunal's action, accompanied by rejection of an Administration request for a rehearing of the tax case, was taken with unusual speed at a suddenly-called afternoon conference.

Less than four hours earlier, Solicitor General Stanley Reed had filed with the court a petition asserting the tax decision, if permitted to stand, would "destroy essential safeguards, to the orderly and uninterrupted collection of all federal taxes and imperil the normal functioning of Government."

Will Be Withdrawn

Attorney General Cummings last night said all government objections to return of the $200,000,000 will be withdrawn in lower courts. Special instructions for federal attorneys were drawn up by his aides, but were not made public immediately.

The Attorney General added, however, that administration plans to eliminate "injustice" between processors whose taxes were impounded through injunction suits, and those who continued to pay directly into the Treasury, are "still under consideration." He would not elaborate.

There was instant speculation in unofficial quarters of the far-reaching effect of the court's action in apparently definitely rejecting the hitherto recognized rule of "pay first and litigate later" in tax cases challenging a law's constitutionality.

Feb. 4 for Arguments

At the conference the eight justices—Justice Vandevanter is confined to his home—also set Feb. 4 for arguments on a government motion to dismiss an attack by Governor Talmadge of Georgia on the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act.

An 11-minute courtroom session beginning at noon had failed to bring a decision on constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley power yardstick program. The court then recessed for two weeks, making the TVA ruling likely Feb. 3.

A large crowd was disappointed at not hearing the verdict on TVA, but there was other action.

The court refused to interfere with a ruling by New York courts that the congressional resolution barring payment of obligations in gold applied to transactions between nonresidents of the United States. A review was denied of a case brought by a Colombia concern to compel the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland to pay $5307 on $3315 of gold bonds. The larger amount was sought as a result of dollar revaluation.

Liquor Monopoly

A review also was refused of a decision by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals that Pennsylvania must pay federal taxes on its liquor monopoly system. Pennsylvania contended the tax was unconstitutional because the repeal amendment vested "exclusive control" of liquor in the State.

Failure of the court to hand down the TVA decision today immediately caused speculation whether the justices were having difficulty wording the opinion.

Questions asked during the arguments indicated the possibility of another "split" decision.

Hoosac Mills Corporation of Massachusetts requested last Thursday that the AAA mandate be made effective at once. On the next day, Louisiana rice millers, who had won the tax case, petitioned for prompt return of their processing taxes. Solicitor General Reed objected to cash requests, but sought a rehearing only in the tax case. Usually the court's mandate is held up for 25 days after decisions.

Probably Held Up

The justices may have agreed Saturday on what action to take, it was said, but held up announcement until after considering the government rehearing request.

In his application for a rehearing, Mr. Reed contended the millers were not entitled to an injunction against paying the taxes, and, hence, that the impounded money should go into the Treasury and not back to the taxpayers' pockets.

He said the court's ruling last Monday reversed its decision some years ago upholding a section of the federal statutes prohibiting injunctions against collecting taxes, and asserted that case was almost an exact parallel of the processors' suit.

Only Protested Taxes

The order has no effect on the billion dollars of AAA taxes that was paid directly into the Treasury, but only upon taxes paid under protest into lower court depositories pending determination of AAA's validity.

Federal judges in charge of such money held in escrow generally have declined to order its refund until receiving formal notice of the high tribunal's action, which was announced a week ago. Yesterday's action completes that formality.

In his motion to dismiss the Talmadge suit, Mr. Reed contended the Government could not be sued without its consent, and that the court was powerless to enjoin collection of the ginning tax imposed by the Bankhead Act in an effort to curtail cotton production.

A week ago Monday the court dismissed on jurisdictional grounds an attack on the Bankhead Act brought by Lee Moor of Texas. The ruling holding AAA unconstitutional was believed by many to doom the Bankhead Act.

Philadelphia Cuts Bus Fares

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP) — The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday a reduction in bus fares involving an estimated public saving of $250,000 a year. Under the new schedule, which will become effective a soon as the Public Service Commission gives its consent, the three-cent charge for passengers changing from bus to bus and from bus to trolley will be eliminated. The six-cent charge for passengers changing from street cars or subway elevated lines to buses will be reduced to three cents.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

interpretation of their cause was milder. "Vague frontier markings," he said, "have given rise to frequent troubles."

The remainder of the Hirota speech is thus summarized:

Japan will not start a naval race, nor embitter its relations with the other naval powers.

Japan wishes the Philippine Commonwealth "smooth progress."

Tokyo—Election Called for Feb. 20

Tokyo (AP) — A domestic political controversy resulted in dissolution of the Japanese parliament and the calling of a general election Feb. 20. Premier Okada announced the breakup of the legislative body after a resolution of non-confidence had been introduced by the Seiyukai majority party in the lower House.

Government officials are hopeful the friendly Minseito Party will obtain a majority in the coming election.

Premier avoids defeat: Page 8.

Neutrality—Bills Criticized by Peace Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A backfire against the neutrality bill, now embroiled in a congressional conflict, was at once lit by the Eleventh Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which has just opened. Women from 42 states heard Chairman Josephine Schain call for the positive building of "international institutions to take the place of war," in the place of mere condemnation of war on the part of the United States.

Editor Felix Morley of the Washington Post then assailed the present neutrality bills as conceived by a narrow minority of enemies of the League of Nations. The Administration bill, the nearest to international in its provisions, was "designed to block collective peaceful sanctions," he said, and thereby forced League nations to consider a naval blockade, which is an act of war. By refusing to distinguish between aggressor and victim, Mr. Morley said, the bill weakens the League and thereby actually encourages the aggressor.

Bill of particulars against isolation: Page 1.

Bulgaria—Former Premier Arrested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria — A former Prime Minister, Prof. Alexander Tsankoff, has been placed under arrest and is now confined by the police in his home, because of activity in opposition to the present Government. This action against the founder and leader of Bulgaria's strongest nationalistic movement, taken together with the arrest five days earlier of Dimiter Gitcheff, leader of the peasants, is a forerunner of serious conflict between the masses of the people and the present remnant of the authoritarian regime.

Nearly two years ago a group of army officers thrust the politicians from power, suspended the Constitution and imposed a dictatorship. Since then King Boris has been attempting to bring about a re-establishment of normal constitutional government, and the present Cabinet appointed by the King in November was entrusted with that mission.

But the Cabinet is meeting with difficulties from the side of the army and is criticized as going too slow. Many sections of the nation wish to hasten the process and are working through three channels—Communists, Agrarians and Nationalists.

Syria—Nationalists Organize Riot

Beirut, Syria (AP) — Street fighting, in which two French soldiers were wounded and streetcars were stoned, broke out in Damascus as a result of a French campaign to suppress the Nationalistic bloc. Damascus was filled with troops after the French authorities raided the closed offices of the bloc in Damascus and Aleppo, and exiled the Nationalistic leader, Fakray Baroudi. Feeling has reached an intense pitch throughout Syria.

Approximately 1000 women gathered in Damascus to honor the deceased Nationalist leader, Hanano, but police broke up the meeting and arrested 100. Syrian university students went on strike.

The disorders began as the trial of 39 members of the new Syrian National Party was nearing, based on the single charge that the party was organized as a secret society and was not registered according to French laws. The authorities are investigating various allegations that the group is supported by Germany, Italy, or Soviet Russia.

Supreme Court—Refuses Rehearing on AAA

Washington—The Supreme Court denied a petition of the Government for rehearing on part of the AAA decision of last week. The Government had asked that $200,000,000 of processing taxes, impounded by injunctions, be turned over to the Treasury instead of handed back to the processors. The Government claimed that the AAA decision, in this respect, reversed an earlier ruling of the court which said that a man must pay first and sue afterward. In this case, the processors declined to pay, and sued at once.

The court ordered its AAA decision into effect at once, and ordered that the impounded money be paid back to the processors.

Cotton Case Dismissal Sought

Meanwhile, the Government moved to put off another suit against the Bankhead Cotton Act. It asked the Supreme Court to dismiss a suit brought by Governor Talmadge of Georgia challenging the act's constitutionality. The Government was the real defendant in this case, it was argued, and this makes the suit void, because the Government cannot by law be sued except with its own consent.

Wallace Doubts Justice Of New AAA Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

for normally 25 days elapse between a decision and its effectiveness.

The court's orders: (1) Refused the Government's petition for rehearing of the processing tax case; (2) granted mandates putting the decisions into effect at once; (3) Signed and entered the order for the release of funds.

Which means that the $200,000 in processing taxes paid by the Louisiana rice millers is to be returned at once, and that the whole $200,000,000 is evidently to be returned with equal definiteness. Government legal officers, thrown back on their last defenses, stated that it will be necessary for all processors with taxes impounded as part of the $200,000,000 to make application in the federal courts. But apparently they will not be required to prove that the tax has not already been passed on to consumers as far as the impounded totals were concerned.

Another Ruling Sought

But the $979,000,000 of processing taxes already collected by the Government and distributed to farmers is held by the Administration to be in a different category, on which no court ruling has yet been handed down. Processors must prove they have not passed the burden on to consumers if they hope to recover any of this, it is claimed.

Moreover, the Government believes it can refuse to be sued for recovery of this sum, and if it is correct can directly close the door to this drain from the Treasury. Even if suits were received, and payment ordered, it is still doubtful if Congress would vote appropriations.

Probabilities

The probabilities in a very confused situation seem to be: (1) That the Government must pay out most if not all of the $200,000,000 impounded and ordered back by the Supreme Court. (2) That some $200,000,000 more which, it is alleged, was collected in flour taxes and not passed on to the consumers may likewise be recovered by the processors. (3) That $68,000,000 paid by processors at the same time that other processors were filing suit and tying up their $200,000,000 in escrow ought morally to be returned just as much as that under litigation, but may not be recoverable. (4) That the portions of the remaining $700,000,000 plus of expended processing taxes may be recoverable if suits are filed and the processors can prove they did not pass the burden to consumers.

The most luckless processors in this tangle are those who did not file suit in recent months, and thus halt their money in the courts. They are the co-operating processors, the middlemen who were willing to "play the game" with their Government, and abided by the law. Now, those who refused to observe the law have been rewarded by the Supreme Court. But that seems to be the immediate prospect.

What About the Consumers

It has been widely argued by the processors and others that the processing taxes increased the cost of living; to the very degree that argument was true, the processing taxes were handed on to the public. Now many of the processors are getting their money back. The money can only with difficulty be refunded to consumers; it strains credulity to foresee such a prospect, and as a matter of fact several big middleman firms have announced the prospective retirement of parts of their bond issues with the money they are getting back from the Government.

If this situation is confused, the political aspects of new farm legislation are no clearer. Though President Roosevelt announced last week that he would administer his new policy under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, it was known that amendments would be required. Now the argument turns on how to accomplish the amendment with least trouble in Congress and the Supreme Court. It is proposed to tack the desired changes on an appropriation bill providing funds for farm relief. Few congressmen would vote against such a measure. But whether to do the job simply by broadening the already lofty generalization of the Soil Conservation Act, or to introduce concrete and specific authorizations, is a puzzling question. The broad way has some approval because of simplicity, but it runs into the greatest difficulties not only with the Supreme Court but with J. R. McCarl, the compltroller-general, who might do his nullifying within a few months, years before the court would get into action.

And in Congress, party leaders are vying for the opportunity of attaching their own name to the new bill, thus becoming authors of the latest farm program. Others, like Senator Elliston D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee are notably unenthusiastic. His main motive, it is said, is to secure a pegged price of 12 cents a pound for 1936 cotton, backed by a non-recourse federal loan to producers. And Republican leaders, in Congress and out, are producing farm programs almost daily. In order of their publication these are: The Knox plan, the Hoover plan, the Vandenberg plan, the Dickinson plan. Washington is certain there will be more.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Jan. 22	Cobh, Jan. 30	Jan. 21, 8:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm
†Champlain	Jan. 25	Plymouth, Feb. 1	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 8:00 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 25	Gibraltar, Jan. 31	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Australia must be specially addressed.

President Is Mum On His Intentions Relative to Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The size of the Senate's 74-to-16 majority in favor of the Harrison "baby bond" bonus bill yesterday convinces most congressmen that the measure will be enacted, no matter what objections to it may be advanced by President Roosevelt.

The bill in the form passed by the Senate will come up in the House tomorrow, and Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee forecast that favorable action would be completed in "an hour and a half." A move to accept the Senate draft and thus complete congressional action will be the first order of business.

Mr. Byrns thought bonus inflationists would make no attempt to put through an amendment to the present measure.

"Even if they try it will be beaten," he declared.

President Still Mum

No formal word came of the President's intentions, but in any event there was no doubt hat the House would override a presidential veto, and little question that the Senate would follow its example. The vote in the Senate was 4 to 1. Mr. Roosevelt may follow the usual practice of delaying comment until after the measure has been submitted to the Treasury experts and officials of the veterans' administration for their advice.

Meanwhile the belief grew that the enactment of the bonus and the release of great quantities of new credit throughout the country in the form of small denomination bonds would have an inflationary trend, and give a decided temporary impetus to business.

How They Will Spend

Veterans who crowded the Senate galleries and followed events from the outset were variously interviewed here as to what they would do with the money.

"Buy a new car!" said several; others said they would "pay off the mortgage," "start a small business," and one man said he had planned a trip to Florida, and would undertake it as soon as he got the $800 due him to the nearest post office for cashing.

In the country at large it is believed that many vets will decide to keep their bonds as investments, since they give 3 per cent interest to holders.

Places Hope in Thrifty

The Treasury hopes that at least $500,000,000 of such bonds will be kept back from immediate cashing by the provident and thrifty.

It was noted yesterday that among those who failed to vote for the bonus was Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and potential Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is believed that many Republicans who voted for the bonus have sacrificed a good political argument against the extravagance" of the New Deal by their own willingness to accept the bonus.

A total of seven Republicans voted against the measure as against 15 for it. Democrats lined up, 56 for it and nine against. The bonus also got the vote of two Farmer Laborites and one Progressive.

Settlement Reached In Lightship Sinking

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — The $500,000 suit brought by the Government against operators of the retired liner Olympic as a result of the sinking of the Nantucket Lightship has been settled by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Inc.

The company agreed to pay $325,000 in settlement of the Government's claim, and Federal Judge William Bondy approved on condition that payment be made within 10 days. The Olympic rammed and sank the lightship on May 15, 1934, and seven members of the small craft's crew were lost.

Warning Is Given That Neutrality Bill Invokes War

(Continued from Page 1)

distinguish between the aggressor state and the victim of aggression, definitely encourages those potential aggressors against which the threat of collective action is the only effective restraint.

Fears World Hostility

"In the third place, by definitely opposing the United States to the peace machinery of the world, and by sabotaging our own Kellogg Pact, we are encouraging a worldwide hostility and bitterness toward this country as a blundering menace to peace."

Mr. Morley defended the League of Nations "growing in stature" and held that an "amazing" advance toward prevention of aggression has come about through League machinery and the co-operation of the United States Government.

"Left to the force of circumstance, in due time the United States will work in complete harmony with the League," he predicted.

Charges Lack of Faith

Decrying the present trend of the country's foreign policy away from "co-operation with, toward opposition to, collective action" Mr. Morley derided Congress for simultaneously preparing to enact rigid mandatory neutrality legislation and the largest military appropriation of any peace-time year in the history of our country. This action, he declared, "shows just how much real faith our legislators have in the neutrality policy which they are preparing to enact."

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, told the women that if war is to be ended, collective security must be established through well-worked-out economic and military sanctions; the imperialistic view that countries of greater area count more in international decisions must be changed, and discriminations against people of other color than white and other races than those inhabiting Europe and America must be wiped out.

"We Americans," he said, "must repeal our Exclusion Act with reference to Japanese and Chinese; and Europeans must see to it that colored peoples and peoples of Asiatic and African races must have an opportunity to participate not only in the administration of their own affairs but also of world affairs."

The acquisition of colonies, Dr. Duggan held, would not eliminate the causes of war because, "the countries without any raw materials could hardly get them from the few colonies left for distribution.

"For example," he said, "oil exists neither in Abyssinia nor in Manchuria. The inhabitants of these areas are on such a low standard of living that they could hardly buy anything and surplus population never goes to these colonies."

An outstanding figure at this year's conference is Miss Kathleen Courtney, honorary secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade, and a member of the national committee which organized the peace ballot in Great Britain.

Other visitors from abroad include Madame Clara Guthrie D'Arcis, treasurer of the disarmament committee, Women's International Organizations, Geneva; Mary Dingman, chairman of the same committee; Miss M. A. Craig McGeachy, member of information section, League of Nations, and Lady Zimmern, wife of Sir Alfred Zimmern, founder of the Geneva School of International Studies.

Peacemaker

Miss Josephine Schain
Chairman Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

Japan's Premier Avoids Defeat As Diet Dissolves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 21—Dissolution of the Diet this afternoon forestalled a motion of nonconfidence in the Cabinet which the majority party, the Seiyukai, proposed to introduce. The date of Feb. 20 has been set for the new election, and most forecasts predict that the Seiyukai Party, which has become increasingly hostile to the present Cabinet, will lose its absolute majority and enter the next Diet with a strength approximately equal to its traditional rival, the Minseito, with small independent groups holding a technical balance of power.

Nonparty Cabinet

It is also generally agreed that the outcome of the voting will exert no great influence on the political situation, as no return to the party Cabinet system is contemplated and the present method of governing with a nonparty Cabinet will remain, with or without the Premier Keisuke Okada.

The main feature of today's sessions was Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's annual summary of Japan's foreign relations, which was characterized by a mixture of hope and disappointment as regards China and a reserved summary of differences with the Soviet Union.

A polite assertion of Japan's claim of a special role in East Asia, comparable to the United States on the American Continent, was reflected in Mr. Hirota's statement that no Japanese and American collision is possible "since Japan and America are geographically so situated that each possesses a special sphere of activity of its own."

Mr. Hirota's Chinese program included the significant suggestions that China should recognize Manchoukuo, suppress student agitation, and co-operate with Japan in eradicating Communism.

Soviet Arming Decried

It is symptomatic of the deadlock which has prevailed in Soviet-Japanese relations during recent weeks that Mr. Hirota characterized Soviet military works in East Siberia ata "excessive and arousing public feeling in Manchoukuo and this country."

Long Foes Charge Fraud in Primary

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21 (AP)—Louisiana's Democratic primary balloting over the late Huey P. Long's "dictatorship" swung into action today with cries of "wholesale frauds" from the anti-Long faction and raids by state police upon sub-stations of anti-Long headquarters in New Orleans.

The election was held under the watchful eyes of unidentified federal observers who were assigned to their jobs by Representative Granfield (D-Mass.), chairman of the Congressional Special Committee on Election Investigations which has been inquiring into Louisiana election practices.

The balloting was reported extremely heavy. Walter M. Duffore, city campaign manager for the ticket of Representative Cleveland Dear, antiadministration candidate for Governor, charged there was "wholesale fraud," election irregularities at the polls, intimidation of voters and police interference with the election machinery.

Replying to the charges, Edward M. Heath said there had been "one or two serious complaints which have been settled," but that most of them were technical charges for offenses due to ignorance.

Bad Roads Aid Farmers

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We Move the Pink Rhododendron

WE HAVE just moved the big pink rhododendron again. It is an immemorial custom with us at this season. We always do it now, when the purple daphne is in bloom, throwing its heavy, midsummer perfume prodigally on the midwinter air, and the jasmine is out on the chimney yonder, with a swarm of yellow flowers like little shooting stars, and the tips of the daffodils are just peeking through the ground, and the first white snowdrops are nodding their white faces solemnly in the wind.

We always move the big pink rhododendron at this season. You would be surprised what a complete confusion it makes in the whole garden household; and just at the time when we can least afford it, when every hour counts, when spring is rushing madly toward us and, unless a merciful cold snap intervenes, may catch us totally unprepared. For, of course, when the big pink rhododendron is moved, it leaves a gap somewhere to be filled up with another shrub; and when the other shrub is moved it, too, must be replaced, and in the end a kind of frantic general post ensues. In the seasons when we move the big pink rhododendron, nearly everybody else has to move as well, except the daphne and the jasmine, which enjoy a sort of historic right to the chimney corner, as the original settlers.

THE PINK RHODODENDRON, being so itinerant in its habits, so restless, so discontented after a few years' residence in one place, so eager for new horizons, is really a large problem—and, what is worse, growing larger all the time. It weighs three hundred pounds now with its bundle of roots and earth, and it takes the combined efforts of several strong men to get it out of the ground at all. No matter. With the certainty of the solar system, the rhododendron continues to move about the garden.

AUNT NANCY GAVE it to us years ago, when she stopped keeping house and went into an apartment. She said it had been in the family so long that she felt a personal responsibility for it, and couldn't bear to leave it among strangers. She had already moved it once herself, from the little house on Cherry Street, where it was the chief ornament and recognized ruler of ten square feet of earth by the front steps, to the big house on Arbutus Street, where it was thrust, much against its will, among the aristocracy of expensive shrubs which seemed to look down on it. After all, it had no fancy pedigree, no high-sounding name out of a nurseryman's catalogue, no family. It was only a pink rhododendron. In the snobbish society of so many named, catalogued and hybrid shrubs, it didn't grow very well and carried few blooms. It seemed to contract an inferiority complex, but the soil on Arbutus Street may have had something to do with it.

When Aunt Nancy moved to an apartment, we thought it creditable and democratic of her to look after her old friend and let the fancy shrubs take their chance with the new owners. She insisted that we accept the big pink rhododendron and give it a good home and pamper it with a top-dressing of leaf mold in the fall.

By this time it weighed about a hundred pounds and had to be brought out to our garden in a truck. We put it in the east border, where it could hobnob with an aged spirea, which had no pretensions to gentility, and they soon were fast friends. With no fancy shrubs to patronize and look down on it, the pink rhododendron became expansive again, preened itself, thrust out a great splash of bloom in the spring of 1926. Perhaps the soil of the east border had something to do with it.

But Aunt Nancy wasn't satisfied. She insisted that it must be moved to the west border, because it liked the morning sun from the east. She said it was particular about its morning sun. We moved it in the autumn to the west border, but I think it missed its friend, the spirea, and the yellow primroses, continually creeping up on it, the wild white lilies running about its legs, the blue bells always ringing in its ears probably annoyed it. In what we considered a fit of petulance, it refused to bloom at all in the following spring.

After that it was moved successively to the front shrubbery, to the back shrubbery, to the oak woods, to the side of the lily pond, to the high rocks and eventually, as a final concession, as a supreme tribute to its age and reputation, we gave it a place by the chimney, beside the daphne and the jasmine. Even that failed to satisfy it. The bloom in the next spring was grudging and pale. You could almost hear the daphne and the jasmine sniff. It seemed to be leaning towards the east border, towards it old friend, the spirea, but the direction of the sun in the bed by the chimney may have had something to do with it.

WELL, WE DUG it up again just now, with special care and tenderness, with a skill born of long experience, and Aunt Nancy stood by and shouted encouragement and technical advice as we lifted the mighty bulk of three hundred pounds. We broke the side of our wheel barrow, we shattered the handle of a shovel, and we bent a crowbar, but somehow we got it out of the ground and trundled it over to the east border in a ceremonial procession. Aunt Nancy followed us with her green umbrella, Joan Edith with her new doll, Robin beating his Christmas drum, and Smoky, the thoroughbred mongrel, barking wildly. After all, it was an occasion, an impressive rite, a joyous homecoming.

The pink rhododendron settled down into the huge hole we had prepared for it, like an old man settling into his easy chair in the evening. Of course, it means that we shall have to move the Japanese quince to the vacant space by the chimney, and the largest of the forsythias will have to replace the quince; and this, in turn, will make it necessary to move the variegated privet, whose space will be taken by the mock orange, and what will take the place of the mock orange, no one knows. We haven't dared to look that far ahead yet. The ripples started by the old pink rhododendron roll on and on over the garden to the remote shores on the edge of the wilderness.

WE SHALL HAVE to work fast to calm the sea before spring. We shall be digging up and replanting until the very eve of the blooming season. Unless a cold snap comes to slow down its march, spring may well catch us with gaping holes in the shrubbery which cannot be filled up until next autumn. It is a desperate race and we run neck-and-neck, and every day the daffodils and the first green tulip shafts catch up on us a few inches, with a grim and steady tread.

But at least the big pink rhododendron seems to be established in life at last, a reformed character. Its wild courses are over. It will not disturb the general peace again. Stout-hearted old wanderer, dear, gallant old rover, it is home again, safe in port, and the garden has settled down to a few years of peace, growth and security.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Winter Dialogue

"You have been walking and you are glad.
The whole of you seems to glow.
This morning you frowned, but now you laugh.
Wherever did you go?"

"To warm my heart by a barberry bush,
Flaming against the snow!"

ELEANOR VINTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN: *An Oil Painting by Margaret E. Wilson*

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, the little Thames hamlet with the charming name, would not be complete without an accompaniment of barges. Lying out in midstream, with the tide swinging the sleepy bows to suit its pleasure, busily pushing by, under the bridge and round the corner; leisurely loading and unloading cargo to the lapping sound of the gray water; or resting idly side by side on the mud banks,—the brightly-colored boats are part of the quiet place, with its row of little waterside houses, blinking their eyes in the sun and presenting a miscellaneous collection of old roofs above the few remaining willow trees.

Like all small places, Strand-on-the-Green possesses an outstanding feature, an old inn called "The City Barge," which holds an exalted position in the neighborhood, owing to the fact that it used to be the winter mooring-place of the Lord Mayor's barge. Here, too, His Worship, together with his Aldermen, would embark for river excursions, being towed by horses to Hampton Court or even as far as Staines. So leisurely was the progress, that the barge was fitted out with state-rooms, bedrooms, and a kitchen. The famous "Maria Wood," built in the year 1816, and named after the eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Wood, twice Lord Mayor of London, was regarded as the chief glory of the place with its fine gilt ornamentations and rich carving. It must have been a goodly sight when My Lord Mayor set forth in the "Maria Wood," attended by state barges of the City Companies—the Fishmongers, the Dyers, the Stationers, the Watermen, and so forth—in honorable procession, around the picturesque bend of the river on a summer's morning.

The pageantry has ceased, but the charm remains. When the tide is low and the banks yield kindly harborage to the veteran boats, few places on the river can compare with this quiet corner.

"The little leaning Strand, where rest
Old barges when their work is done."

The Child Amy Lowell at Play

HER inmost heart wanted beauty and charm, which she envied so frankly in the other girls; but as the hope grew more and more impossible, she imitated her idolized brothers instead. At least in out-of-door sports she could be somebody; in "Prisoner's Base," the favorite game at the Cabots', or in the immortal game of Indians, for which the Lowell park (or jungle) was perfect. There they stalked, crept, whispered "See!" "Where?" "No: there: see—!" until it was a wonder they didn't see something. In winter there was "punging," that childhood sport whose name goes back to Indian times, and which the automobiles have ended in the cities. "Punging" meant going out in a bunch to get brief, free rides on the rear-ends of the slow sleighs that replaced the grocery-wagons when snow filled the streets, with the added excitement of knowing that there would be perhaps one driver in ten who was surly about it and could be teased. Amy punged with the rest; one friend remembers how her coat caught on a hook, and how she was dragged, screaming, feet uppermost, down the Avenue, at the tail of a slow-pacing pung.

When she was not at school or romping with other children, she was probably reading or playing with her games, especially in the evenings and on rainy Saturdays. Both her father and mother had been taught to be so careful of their books and toys, that they were able to give Amy quite a collection, which she preserved as carefully as they. There were beautifully colored cards of all sorts—animal alphabets, the "Landscape Alphabet" of 1820, costumes, foreign views; there was a panoramic game of London; the box of which opened up into an elaborate peep-show; there were games French, German, English, even Dutch; games teaching history, geography, music. "The New Royal Game of Goose" was evidently a great favorite, as it has fallen apart at the folds; moreover, the poet mentioned it in her "East, West, North and South of a Man."

Her two parents read aloud very well; regularly they read to her, but when they didn't, she was apt to try it herself, regardless who else was in the room . . .

She was particularly fascinated by George Macdonald's symbolic tales, *At the Back of the North Wind* (how she envied little Diamond, who slept in the stable and flew with the North Wind!), *The Princess and the Goblin*, and its sequel, *The Princess and Curdie*. Inspired by the last two books, Amy searched Sevenels itself for the secret stairway which would lead her up to Princess Irene's grandmother and her bath of stars and her fire of red and white roses. There was a sham door, in the hallway on the left, under the main stair-case, put there by a meticulous architect to match a real door on the other side; she almost persuaded herself that this door would really lead to the turret-stairs. At other times, she crawled about under the eaves, listening "for hours" (as she said) to the water dripping in the large tanks.—From "Amy Lowell," by S. FOSTER DAMON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Realism in Constable's Landscapes

OF CONSTABLE it has been said that he was the founder of the whole school of modern landscape painting. Discarding all the rules and theories of the older schools of painters, he went straight to Nature and painted her. He painted what he saw, but he was always sure that he saw it. It often happens that painters follow the work of other men so closely that they stop looking at things for themselves to see what shape and colour they are and paint them over and over again in the same way as the man they have copied from. Painters who do that are never great painters. The great artists are those who work out their problems for themselves. That is what Constable did. He knew how the grass grew, how the wind was blowing; he watched the eddies in the stream and he studied the clouds and had them down on his canvas with such rapidity and certainty that when we look at his pictures we can see the movement, the fleeting shadows and sunshine, the waving corn, the plodding horses—almost we can hear the ploughboy's whistle as he rides the cart-horse through the brook. To understand how Constable worked we have only to look at the hundreds of little sketches that he left behind and which are now treasured in our national picture galleries. They are swift impressions of the English country which he used for the building up of his bigger pictures, and much may be learnt from them. We have out to compare them with the work of the landscape painters who lived before him to realize how new and different his ideas were. . . .

It is strange that England produced at the same time two of the greatest landscape painters who were so utterly and profoundly different as Constable and Turner. Turner is and well may remain the greatest name in English art. He is one of the greatest imaginative painters as he is one of the greatest colourists. His dexterity was amazing, his imagination unbounded. Nothing was too big for him—nothing too small. He worked unceasingly, with an energy of fever, and he has left behind him probably more pictures than any one man in the world ever painted. Yet he may be said with equal truth to have produced the smallest amount of bad work ever painted by an artist of great productiveness. . . . He attacked subjects of huge conception, rejoicing in bold sweeping design, the grandeur of immense prospects, the violence of storm or the serene and mellow breadth of evening calm. Early in life his manner was restrained, but after a period in the middle years, during which he experimented in the style of other artists such as Wilson and the Frenchman Claude, he attained a superb freedom, a magnificent mastery, and threw an amount of energy and dashing brilliance into his work as has seldom been within power of a painter. —MARGARET LEICESTER-WARREN, in "Stories of the British Artists." (London: The Medici Society. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Count Your Blessings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TO THOSE leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." These are the opening words of the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

This very day is filled with blessings for all who are turning understandingly to God as their refuge and strength. "Leaning on the sustaining infinite"! To "lean" implies that we expect support from a source other than our own selves. One definition of the word is: To "bend so as to receive support." When we are ready to yield our false mode of thinking to the divine, we become receptive to good, and begin to realize what our real blessings are.

In the study of Christian Science, it is early learned that as we earnestly start the day by counting our blessings and by avoiding the rehearsal of error, we are better fitted to cope with whatever the day may bring, to fulfill our duties, and to enjoy the present good. Rejoicing, being joyous, is not only our right, but even a direct Biblical admonition. "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice," says the Apostle Paul (Philippians 4:4).

But how can one rejoice, when all may seem complicated and puzzling? And how, many a one has asked, can today—this day—with its problems, big and little, be filled with blessings? To rejoice over our troubles would be absurd, but to rejoice in divine good while in the midst of them, is not only possible, but is the surest way to silence their claim to reality and a place in our thinking. Paul and Silas proved this long ago. But this rejoicing is certainly not the old pleasure-seeking way or the way of forced merriment. Joy is spiritual, spontaneous. Joy is akin to gratitude. Pure joy is an upward soaring of thought, above sorrow, lack, sin, and disease, to the mental altitude of serenity and harmony. Then fear, that great foe to happiness, disappears from our consciousness.

It is undoubtedly a great help to recount our blessings, and to express our gratitude for the Father's loving care and grace; and the alert Christian Scientist knows that it rests with himself alone to make each day a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving. Gratitude is the open archway to the kingdom of heaven, and, "Count your blessings" is a tried and an effective password.

Two subtle forms of error which try to rob us of our peace and joy are the suggestions that we have nothing to give or share, and that we cannot meet our obligations. We must resolutely turn away from seeking the "loaves and the fishes," stop contemplating and counting finite matter and begin earnestly to discover our spiritual treasures. When we start enumerating and utilizing these, there will be plenty to do, plenty to give. Such giving and sharing cannot return to us void, for the "seed is in itself," to use the Bible phrase. In due time the fruit of love and selflessness will appear; and during this time of growth, we must "lean" the more implicitly on the outstretched hand of Love.

Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 232), "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." It is for each individual to discover "the right way" which will unfailingly lead him out of the labyrinth of mental darkness. For all who will see, the guideposts are here.

Christian Science is a joyous religion. It brings to mankind the old-new message of spiritual dominion as illustrated in the life of our Master, Christ Jesus. As God's children, our birthright is perpetual harmony. It is logical to declare that a child of God cannot suffer lack, cannot inherit or be subject to inharmonious conditions. God's children can only know joy, health, plenty, intelligence, and pureness of heart. That is an indisputable statement.

In our real being we are children of the Most High, and as we strive more and more to express the divine nature, we are learning to claim our birthright. We are allowing ourselves to be governed by the laws of Spirit, which overrule human man-made laws which would limit and fetter us.

In counting our blessings, the little as well as the big ones, let us make the best of every opportunity which the day may bring. Above all, let us give thanks for our greatest blessing—the understanding of our divine relationship with God, which equips us for meeting our daily tasks as nothing else can. The utilization of the ever-operative truth counteracts error in its manifold forms, and enriches our day with the promised blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Zähle deine Segnungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute „reich an Segnungen". Mit diesen Worten beginnt das Vorwort zum christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Gerade der heutige Tag ist für alle, die sich verständnisvoll an Gott als ihre Zuflucht und ihre Stärke wenden, reich an Segnungen. „Sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen"! „Sich verlassen" schließt in sich, daß man eine Unterstützung aus einer Quelle außerhalb seiner selbst erwartet. Eine Erklärung des Wortes lautet: „Geneigt sein, sich unterstützen zu lassen". Wenn wir bereit sind, unser falsches Denken für das göttliche aufzugeben, werden wir für das Gute empfänglich und beginnen zu erkennen, was unsere wirklichen Segnungen sind.

Wenn wir uns mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befassen, lernen wir bald verstehen, daß wir allen Anforderungen des Tages besser genügen, unsere Pflichten besser erfüllen und das vorhandene Gute völliger genießen können, wenn wir allen Ernstes den Tag damit beginnen, daß wir unsere Segnungen zählen und es vermeiden, immer wieder Irrtum zu reden. Uns freuen, fröhlich sein, ist nicht nur unser Recht, sondern sogar eine direkte biblische Ermahnung. „Freuet euch in dem Herrn allewege! Und abermals sage ich: Freuet euch!" sagt der Apostel Paulus (Phil. 4, 4).

Aber wie kann man sich freuen, wenn alles so verwickelt und schwierig aussieht? Und wie, hat schon mancher gefragt, kann das Heute mit seinen großen und kleinen Problemen reich an Segnungen sein? Uns über unsere Mühsale zu freuen, hätte keinen Sinn; aber uns trotz aller Bedrängnisse über das göttlich Gute zu freuen, ist nicht nur möglich, sondern ist der sicherste Weg, ihren Anspruch auf Wirklichkeit und auf einen Raum in unserem Denken zum Schweigen zu bringen. Paulus und Silas bewiesen dies vor alters. Aber dieses Sichfreuen ist sicher nicht das herkömmliche Trachten nach Vergnügen oder erkünstelte Lustigung. Freude ist geistig, unwillkürlich. Freude ist mit Dankbarkeit verwandt. Reine Freude ist Emporschwingen des Denkens über Sorge, Mangel, Sünde und Krankheit zu der geistigen Höhe von Gelassenheit und Harmonie. Dann verschwindet Furcht, der große Feind der Freudigkeit, aus unserem Bewußtsein.

Es ist zweifellos eine große Hilfe, unsere Segnungen immer wieder zu zählen und unsere Dankbarkeit für des Vaters liebevolle Fürsorge und Gnade auszudrücken; und der wachsame Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß es nur an ihm liegt, jeden Tag zu einem Tag der Freude und der Danksagung zu machen. Dankbarkeit ist der offene Eingang zum Himmelreich und „Zähle deine Segnungen" ist ein erprobtes und wirksames Losungswort.

Durch zwei listige Einflüsterungen sucht uns der Irrtum unseres Friedens und unserer Freude zu berauben, nämlich daß wir nichts zu geben oder mit anderen zu teilen haben, und daß wir unseren Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen können. Wir müssen uns entschlossen davon abwenden, nach den „Broten und Fischen" zu trachten, wir müssen aufhören, die endliche Materie zu betrachten und zu zählen und müssen ernstlich beginnen, unsere geistigen Schätze zu entdecken. Wenn wir anfangen, diese zu zählen und anzuwenden, haben wir genug zu tun, genug zu geben. Solches Geben und Mitteilen kann nicht leer zu uns zurückkommen; denn es hat seinen „Samen bei sich selbst", um den Ausdruck der Bibel zu gebrauchen. Zur rechten Zeit wird die Frucht der Liebe und der Selbstlosigkeit erscheinen, und während dieser Zeit des Wachstums müssen wir uns umso unbedingter auf die ausgestreckte Hand der Liebe „verlassen".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 232): „Der rechte Weg gewinnt das Wegrecht, den Weg der Wahrheit und der Liebe, wodurch alle unsere Schulden bezahlt, die Menschheit gesegnet und Gott verherrlicht wird". Jeder einzelne muß „den rechten Weg" entdecken, der ihn unfehlbar aus den Irrgängen mentaler Finsternis herausführen wird. Die Wegweiser sind da, und wer sie sehen will, kann sie sehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine freudige Religion. Sie bringt der Menschheit aufs neue die im Leben unseres Meisters Christus Jesus veranschaulichte alte Botschaft geistiger Herrschaft. Wir sind Gottes Kinder; daher ist unser Geburtsrecht immerwährende Harmonie. Es ist logisch, zu erklären, daß ein Kind Gottes keinen Mangel leiden, keine widrigen Zustände ererben noch ihnen ausgesetzt sein kann. Gottes Kinder können nur Freude, Gesundheit, Fülle, Intelligenz und Herzensreinheit kennen. Dies ist eine unbestreitbare Behauptung.

In unserem wahren Wesen sind wir Kinder des Höchsten, und in dem Maße, wie wir immer mehr bestrebt sind, die göttliche Wesensart auszudrücken, lernen wir unser Geburtsrecht beanspruchen. Wir lassen uns von den Gesetzen des Geistes regieren, die die uns begrenzenden und fesselnden menschlichen, von Menschen gemachten Gesetze aufheben.

Indem wir unsere Segnungen, die kleinen so gut wie die großen, zählen, laßt uns jede Gelegenheit, die der Tag bringt, aufs beste ausnützen! Und laßt uns vor allem für unsern größten Segen danken—für das Verständnis unserer göttlichen Beziehung zu Gott, das uns wie nichts anderes befähigt, unsere täglichen Aufgaben zu erfüllen. Die Anwendung der immer wirkenden Wahrheit wirkt dem Irrtum in allen seinen mannigfachen Formen entgegen und bereichert unsern Tag mit den verheißenen Segnungen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Lower Volga

AND still we kept the Volga's tide,
The Volga rolling gray and wide;
While the gulls of the Caspian over it flew,
A flash of silver and jet in the sun,
And, chill though the blast from the Oural blew,
Circled and hovered till day was done.

Faint, in the lulls of the wind, from shore
Came the lowing of herds that roved the plain;
And the bells rang over the water's roar
Calling the hamlet to holy fane.
And slowly the fishers of Astrakhan
Stemmed the current with laden keel;
While the barges the Kama peasants man,
And the barks of the Oka past them ran,
Heaped with iron and wheat and steel;
And as far as the wind could wander free,
On either side was the grassy sea.

—EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Drama as a Medium of Exchange

Plays Proving a Fine Channel for International Friendship

By George F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Eng.

"THE play, the play's the thing" —for international friendship. So, at any rate, declare teachers from all over Britain who have seen or shared the work of the National Foreign Plays Committee, a body sponsored by the Modern Language Association, the International Students Drama League, and the London French Plays Committee. The specific work of this body is the organization of dramatic tours by French and other actors of the highest quality, primarily for the benefit of schools and colleges, but to some extent for the general public—the "Comediens de Paris" act at the Old Vic and Sadlers Wells Theaters as well as in school and university halls.

Some idea of the extent of the work accomplished may be gathered from the fact that in the first five years over 300 performances were given, and 19 plays were acted before 135,000 people, in 66 towns.

"It makes the young folk see that the learning of French is a great adventure and opens the door into a domain full of charm and mystery. Some teachers maintain that since the players have been coming here the whole attitude of the upper classes in their schools has been changed . . ." writes Prof. Morgan Watkin, of the University College of South Wales, and he continues.

"For goodness' sake don't renounce the scheme. If ever we in this country needed to learn about our neighbors it is now. Why, there is no better way of helping international understanding than by having foreign plays performed in this way in our schools and colleges." (February 4, 1935.)

Attitude of School Changed

This is but one of many similar statements from all parts of England, and the writer can bear testimony to the fact that the attitude of the whole school at which he teaches toward French studies was altered by the visit paid by two forms to a performance of Molière's "L'Avare," given by the Comediens de Paris, and the subsequent performance of the same play by the visiting forms before the rest of the school.

The National Foreign Plays Committee did not come into being suddenly. Like Topsy, it just growed. The beginnings of the movement go back to 1926, when Mr. T. R. Dawes, headmaster of Castleford Grammar School, took eight boys and a professional actor to Germany and gave English plays at Lübeck, Ploen, Kiel and Hamburg. During the following year a more extensive tour was organized, which included girls and women. The players took part in the German Dramatic Festival of Youth at Magdeburg. London girls from the Streatham Secondary School were also present, under the name of the Dalton Players, while the Castleford group received from Lord Halifax permission to style themselves "Lord Halifax Players." In Germany they also called themselves "The English Comedians" in order to remind Germans of the English actors who toured Germany from 1580 to 1640, acting English plays and singing English folk songs.

From 1927 onward, German groups began tours in England, mainly in Yorkshire and London. These were liberally subsidized by the German Foreign Office and Board of Education, whereas the English effort emanated almost entirely from Mr. Dawes and was guaranteed from his pocket.

International Students' Drama League

At a meeting of headmasters in 1927 Mr. Dawes described his work, and M. Desclos proposed a similar arrangement with France. The plans fell through, but through M. Desclos, contact was made with a group of French actors under M. Toudouze, and Mr. Dawes organized the first tour of French comedians. As a result of conference with Dr. Hedgcock alliance was made with the London French Plays Committee, which was formed for the purpose with liberal guarantees from the Modern Language Association and individual teachers. It organized a week of performances in London schools as part of a second tour. The London Committee made a handsome profit and was able to guarantee its own performance from that time, whereas the wider tour, with its heavy traveling expenses, continued to be a drain on Mr. Dawes's purse.

To meet this situation a group of friends met at the British Drama League under the chairmanship of Mr. Cooper of Harrow School and formed the International Students Drama League to carry on both sides of the earlier work—the visits of professional foreign actors to Britain and the interchange of dramatic tours by pupils and students from different countries. Eventually the professional tours were taken over by a joint committee as described in the first paragraph, while the I. S. D. L. continues to foster the amateur exchanges.

Successful Tour In Germany

Some idea of the extent to which this is done may be gathered from the following partial account. Last year the league arranged a tour in Scandinavia. A cast drawn from a dozen schools played "Twelfth Night" in half a dozen towns in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This year a similar composite group played "Richard of Bordeaux" in eight German towns, and helped Worthing High School to undertake a very successful tour in Germany. Haileybury College has sent four parties under Mr. E. C. Matthews, the chairman of the league committee, during which they acted in France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark. Such tours not only spread understanding through the performances but lead to countless personal contacts between the players and their hosts in the different towns.

The league is recognized by the Anglo-German Academic Bureau in London, as a competent judge of the standard of cast necessary for any party contemplating such a tour in Germany. This should be a valuable protection against unwise attempts to take the wrong kind of actor—or play—abroad. Not everyone, nor every subject is a valuable help to international understanding, and the German Government does well to supervise carefully the composition of all parties of German pupils going abroad. Before one can promote understanding of one's country in other lands, one must have proved one's self an adequate representative of one's own nation.

Paul Stone-Raymor, Ltd.

Hull House Actors in Josephine Preston Peabody's Play, "The Piper," Which Is Scheduled for a Benefit Performance Soon to Help the Jane Addams Memorial Fund

Youth's Urge to See the World

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST at the "speakers' table" today are two of you who like ships, and we call on you together because we think you will find it rather fun to learn that this fascinating hobby not only is common to both of you, but is also no respecter of geography.—CHAIRMAN.

* * *

The Tang Of the Ocean

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

You all have certainly taken hold of the Round Table with some mighty fine enthusiasm and interest. What I have to offer is a salty bit, as I am one of those incurable lovers of the sea. The blast of a vessel swinging out to sea sets me all a-tingle, and the smell of a salt breeze leaves me a-quiver.

Even my hobbies have the tang of the ocean to them. I draw plans and sketches of whaling vessels—or any ship, little ones on up. I am very much interested in the new superliner, which is only sketched as yet. It seems rather incredible, but I suppose to our fathers the airplane was the same.

One who loves the sea is bound to have a roving heart. The tropics have a persistent call to me, perhaps because my parents traveled where the Southern Cross twinkles, and married in Nicaragua, or because my Dad was once in a tropical shipping business. I have been as far as the Gulf to Galveston, but I want to go a lot farther.

I write also, a lot of it's nautical as you would guess. Am now engrossed in a short-story course, which is no end intriguing.

Spanish marimba and Mexican tepica music fascinate me, and yet I don't know a thing about music technically.

One member of the Round Table says that she thinks it is a good idea for correspondents to meet. I agree. I met one of mine at the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia this year. It was certainly thrilling, except that Navy lost.

New York as a port is unique. Every nationality is represented in the ships which dock at its piers. I have been on United States cruisers anchored in the Hudson, huge French liners, resembling more palaces than ships, dumpy little cargo and passenger steamers that ply the Caribbean, and destroyers not even completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which have yet to make their "shake-down" cruise.

Nautically yours, (Miss) D. B.

* * *

Rancher Who Likes Planes, Boats and Art

Montana

Dear Chairman:

When the Tuesday Monitor arrives I invariably read the letters of the Round Tablers first of all. I enjoy so much the high ideals and right thinking expressed by this group of young folk. As I live on a ranch far from church, and where social activities of the right sort are very few, and young people of our faith are fewer, it is encouraging to know that there is such a group. Here, too, smoking and drinking seem to be of major interest at social gatherings, and dancing is practically the only recreation. For these reasons I feel rather isolated; but find life very joyous and full nevertheless, and have no desire to change, except to seek a new locality, which I plan to do this year.

I enjoyed the letters on world peace, but have no new ideas on the subject which have not been discussed in other letters. It is a large problem with many angles, such as trade restrictions, surplus populations, etc., but there are answers to all these problems, and surely they will be found. The nations are working for peace as never before. World friendship and mutual understanding will help a lot, and the great spiritual awakening going on throughout the world today must surely establish lasting peace eventually.

Before the advent of the Round Table I was a member of the Mail Bag and through it gained some very good friends. This is my first letter to the Round Table and I hope that I may be admitted to membership.

One of my greatest desires is to travel, first through the United States, then around the world. I would like to meet as many of the friends as possible that I have made through correspondence.

I have worked at many things, and spent much of my time on the ranch and farm, but I intend to make commercial art my profession.

I am also interested in aviation and have soloed several times. However, I've had no opportunity to fly since 1928. I would like to hear from someone who knows something about yachts or small sailing ships, and will appreciate letters from anyone, anywhere who may care to correspond. I am 29 years old. (Mr.) L. H. H.

* * *

Our next speaker is from Germany, and we hope several of you Round Tablers will write him. We don't hear from many of our German friends these days and are always glad to. Mr. G., won't you write the Round Table again soon?—a longer letter that will share with all of us some of your activities and interests?—Chairman.

* * *

Hands Across the Sea

Germany

Dear Editor:

For the last months, I have wished to exchange letters with correspondents from other countries. With this design, I was seeking letters from people of my age in the Mail Bag, but without success. All writers were much younger than I. All the more I was pleased to discover the Youth Round Table. May I become a member of your group? I would like to have opportunity to exchange opinions with some Round Tablers from other countries, especially from the United States, Canada, or England. I would be very glad to become acquainted with the customs of these countries and to hear about political and other actual events, which agitate the minds of its people. I myself would try my best to be an interesting writer and to tell my new friends about the occurrences happening in Germany, which they wish to know. My age is 22.

(Mr.) F. G.

* * *

To hear from more of our interesting members you will have to wait until further meetings. But we'll all be on hand next Tuesday. So cheerio.

Chairman

Making It Clear

Fifth of 10 Articles running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LANGUAGE well used is like a clean window pane. It does not call attention to itself; it is perspicuous, or clear, not conspicuous. If the reader's attention is drawn overmuch to the medium of expression, it is diverted from the ideas expressed.

Such small things as a pronoun of uncertain reference, a "yet" or a "but" giving a turn to the sentence not intended by the writer and plainly illogical, divert the reader's attention from the thought. He becomes confused and then perhaps grows overcritical, bent on finding more flaws in the window pane.

Well-constructed paragraphs, the use of definite, special terms in preference to the too general, careful transition from sentence to sentence and paragraph to paragraph—these and other matters touched upon in the earlier articles are all prime aids to clear writing.

But in getting rid of the most troublesome obstacle to clearness, which is a lack of definiteness in your ideas about your subject, the preliminary planning of your article is of great help, forcing you as it does to think your subject through from start to finish.

Writing For the Wastebasket

Another device that is useful in enticing the elusive ideas "out of the everywhere into the here" and getting them to take clear-cut, tangible form is to spend some time in writing for the wastebasket. Insist on getting your thoughts down on paper, however hazy they may seem at first. After you have had to empty the basket once or twice, you are more than likely to find that the fog has lifted. You know now what you want to say and are eager to set about saying it. The first requisite then for writing clear, straightforward English is clear, straightforward thinking — a truth we all know, but it bears repeating.

You are writing to your reader and for him. Did you ever think of writing with him—keeping him in thought so constantly that he seems an actual presence, nudging your elbow when you begin to clutter up the thought with long-winded, rambling sentences or shaking his head in disapproval when too many long words come crowding in? Try taking him into partnership; you will find him a great help.

Guard Against Ambiguity

Everyone whose aim is to write so that the reader not only will understand, but cannot misunderstand, needs to guard against the kinds of ambiguity that appear in the following examples. They are selected from Dr. Campbell's "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, written in the eighteenth century, still holds its place among the best on its subject:

Solomon, the son of David, who built the first temple of Jerusalem. . . . (Change to Solomon, the son of David and the builder of, etc.)

I perceived it had been scoured with half an eye.

He promised his father never to abandon his friends. (Whose friends?)

A little after the reformation of Luther. (This sounds as if Luther had been reformed.)

Your Education Editor pleads guilty. This article should have run last Tuesday and was left out—just plain forgotten, poor thing! We are sorry if you were disappointed. (When we discovered our omissions and commissions we were more than that!) But we will try not to do it again. Next week you may read the sixth article,—yes really!—and the idea of it is "Be Interested If You Would Be Interesting."

Plays and Hull House Youth

A Well-Established Leisure Activity With a Big Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE play was but three weeks off and members of the Hull House Actors' Guild were gathered backstage for a rehearsal of Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," when the writer visited them. Costumes lined the walls of the room. Friendliness filled the air. Amidst the tossing about of good natured banter the young people tried to tell this inquiring stranger what dramatics at Hull House meant to them. Tiny kindergartners some had been, when they started. Now one of these had children of her own in the beginning dramatics classes.

But it all begins with Miss Edith de Nancrede herself. Through many years Miss de Nancrede has taught the art of acting to hundreds of children at this great settlement on Chicago's crowded near West Side.

Renown on the stage in this country and in Europe has come to some of her pupils. Others who have become business men or homekeepers, come back to Hull House from all parts of Chicago to continue their dramatic work. They start their children in it. And they all love Miss de Nancrede.

What Do They Learn?

What educational value does she put on dramatics? Why is it taught at Hull House?

"The object of our dramatics is to produce charming young people," said she. "And they are charming," she added warmly. "Through acting they learn manners, poise, self-control, how to speak English correctly. One or two years of dramatic training perhaps would not show great results. But after 10 years of such practice a boy or girl enunciates clearly and speaks with expression.

"They learn all sorts of historical facts. I am more and more convinced," she stated positively, "that there is no educational method to compare with dramatics, because the young people will do *anything* if it is to help the play. I have a boy now who will come in evenings and practice for hours saying 'th-is,' 'th-a-t,' 'th-e-m,' 'th-o-se,' to overcome a foreign accent."

Ability to imagine the other fellow's point of view is the most valuable thing gained from dramatics, she believes. The young actors understand people because they've had to analyze characters. Why did the persons they are to portray behave thus and so? John and Mary find out. And this understanding carries over into their business, social and home life.

Learn to Like Good Drama

The boys and girls learn to like good drama. A group of 18 and 19-year-olds was given a modern mystery play. After practicing several weeks they told Miss de Nancrede they didn't like it. "But you don't wish to discard it now, do you, after all the work you have put on it?" They did, most emphatically. "So we gave them Galsworthy's 'Escape,'" continued their instructor, "and they ate it up."

The youngsters begin at three years of age with fairy plays. By the time they are twelve to fourteen they are doing "The Blue Bird" and then Shakespeare's comedies.

Trained in large groups, they learn to work together—to give and take. Each child is given a turn to act. When progress unfolds a special talent, opportunity is given to use it. There is no jealousy when the children are grown up. Self is lost sight of in working for the success of the play.

Once when it was announced there would be tryouts for the part of leading lady in an important play, the girls all came in a body to their director and said, "You know Mary can portray that character better than anyone else. So why try us out?" And Mary was given the part.

"Very few of my boys ever get into trouble," declared Miss de Nancrede, "because they have too much to interest them. If they are out of work they come and work on the stage, paint scenery, or help to make costumes. They are never without something interesting to do if they have leisure to do it."

A 16-year-old boy was given the part of Orlando in "As You Like It." On the way downtown, during rehearsals, to see a Shakespearean play, he remarked, "You know, since I have been in this play I have started reading the newspapers."

Encourages Reading

Leaving school at 12 or 14, boys and girls are apt to drop all interest in reading, it was explained. Dramatics rouses their ambition. They want to amount to something more. So they begin to read, many go back to school at 17, and some work their way through college. A number of successful lawyers of today began their training for the bar when as small boys they took part in Hull House plays.

Folk dancing and social dancing form an important part of the young actors' training. So, too, does music, for those showing a bent that way. "We hope to give the young people an all around development," said Miss de Nancrede.

And what say the young people themselves?

Let's go backstage again at "The Devil's Disciple" rehearsal, where costumes are being examined and tried on amid shouts of merriment.

"Times are better, Miss de Nancrede," someone chuckled. "Ted wore that at one time," as Ted tried on a checkered vest that wouldn't button by more than an inch.

"Come here, Joe, and try on this coat."

Improves Diction

Joe, a young accountant in a "Loop" office, swaggered a bit in the Prince Albert, which fitted him well, and said, jokingly, "This is one reason we like dramatics. You see if I weren't in a play I wouldn't get to wear these tails—at least not until I'm in the money." Then, soberly, "For one thing, dramatics teaches you better diction. It helps you talk to people on the street and put your point over. Many folks talk right along without expression. They don't emphasize the right words. And not only that, but you get a 'kick' out of acting. There's a lot of work to it, but a lot of fun, too. You can *feel* when you are really acting—when you forget who you are and actually *live* the part."

Celia nodded her head. "That's true. When I began as a little tot I was told to *pretend* I was Red Riding Hood. Now we live our parts. It rests me," she continued, "after a hard day's work at home."

And Celia's part in "The Devil's Disciple," that of the shrewish Mrs. Dudgeon, seemed pretty strenuous.

"I think dramatics teaches us how to have a good time," remarked another. "You know lots of people just don't know how to have a good time."

One young woman laughingly related how the boys go to movies, and come away criticizing them. Even the opera doesn't escape. A group had recently attended a performance and then had come home telling each other how certain scenes could have been improved.

"We like dramatics so much," said a dark-eyed girl, "that when we have finished one play and think 'That's enough for this year,' and then another play comes up, if Miss de Nancrede phones and asks us to be just a part of a mob scene, we are right there!"

The guild is composed of young people in the three upper dramatic clubs—the older teens and the twenty to thirties.

Fox Photos, London

These Boys Can See the Value of School

And even though some of their lessons may seem of remote usefulness, they take them on faith because other lessons that seem important to them are included. This is the Defoe Road School, Tooting, London. Practical work in motor engineering is given to the boys. For a few pounds an old car has been bought, which the boys are allowed to take entirely to pieces. Here one of the Masters is explaining its mechanism

Geometrical Figures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A series of nine new models of geometric figures for use in classroom instruction have been patented by Dr. Aaron Bakst of Teachers College, Columbia University. According to mathematicians, Dr. Bakst's models possess several advantages. The planes are represented by fine mesh wire netting which enables the students to see the lines of the models through the planes in any position; the color scheme adopted for the planes identifies the bisecting planes and relieves the student's mind of much detail; the models are compact and as such can be used in teaching several theorems; students trained to make drawings from these models never have trouble in interpreting solid geometry figures drawn on a plane. The greatest single difficulty encountered by the student in beginning the subject is thus removed. They give meaning to the line drawings of the text.

In speaking of his models, Dr. Bakst declared that it is "very difficult for high school or college students to visualize geometric configurations and their inter-relation in space. I found, for instance that a student cannot visualize and understand the location of lines or of curves when you speak of the diagonal of a parallelepiped, or of sections of a cone. This disability is shown by the failure of students to make correct two dimensional drawings of three dimensional objects."

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Eastern Basketball Race — Winter Olympic Competitions — Chess — By-Plays

Columbia Court Five Undefeated In Eastern Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

	W	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P C
Columbia	2	0	57	46	1.000
Dartmouth	3	1	132	120	.750
Cornell	2	1	107	105	.667
Pennsylvania	1	1	59	58	.500
Princeton	1	2	91	94	.333
Harvard	1	3	117	135	.250
Yale	0	2	47	52	.000

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Columbia Lions jumped into the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League lead on Saturday by defeating Yale, 25 to 24. While the New Yorkers were scoring this victory, Dartmouth, co-leader at this time last week, was dropping a 36-to-34 decision to the Cornell varsity. Thus the Lions remain at the top of the standing with two victories in as many games, with the Green in second place sporting three triumphs and one setback.

Columbia's position is secure for the month of January, at least. The only remaining games in this month bring together Pennsylvania and Yale tonight at New Haven, and the Eli and Cornell at Ithaca on Saturday. Dartmouth's next Eastern League game is with Yale on Feb. 8. The Lions next see action against Pennsylvania Feb. 12.

Defensive rather than offensive strength has placed the Lions out in front. In beating Princeton, 32 to 22, Jan. 8 and Yale, 25 to 24, last Saturday, the leaders have averaged only 28.5 points per game, while nearly every other team in the league has bettered that figure. Cornell has averaged 35.6 points in three games; Dartmouth has averaged 33 points in four contests, and Princeton has averaged 30.3 points in three league battles. Harvard and Pennsylvania have averaged 29.2 and 29.5 respectively. Only Yale has failed to keep pace with Columbia.

Defensively, however, the Lions easily lead the league, limiting opponents to an average of 23 points a game. Cornell, the offensive leader, has shown the weakest defense to date. Dartmouth has the best balanced record—fourth defensively and second offensively. The results of the games to date follow:

Columbia	32	Princeton	22
Columbia	25	Yale	24
Dartmouth	37	Harvard	28
Dartmouth	34	Pennsylvania	33
Dartmouth	27	Yale	23
Cornell	36	Dartmouth	34
Cornell	41	Harvard	33
Princeton	38	Cornell	30
Pennsylvania	26	Harvard	24
Harvard	32	Princeton	31

Dartmouth's star sophomore forward, W. K. Thomas, leads the individual scorers at this stage of the race with 33 points, his record including 13 floor baskets and seven from the foul line. Thomas has averaged slightly more than eight points per game. In second place are R. P. Lavietes '36, Harvard forward, and A. B. Toan Jr. '36, Dartmouth guard, each with 28 points.

The best scoring average to date, however, has been shown by T. E. Wilson '36S, Yale guard, whose 19 points in two games averages to better than nine points a contest. He and W. D. Nash '36, guard and forward of Columbia, who has piled up 18 points in two games, are certain to climb up among the leaders when their team has participated in more league encounters. The complete list of individual scorers follows:

Player, Pos., College	Gls Flr	Fl	Pts
W. K. Thomas '38, g-f, Dart.	13	7	33
R. P. Lavietes '36, f, Harvard	12	4	28
A. B. Toan Jr. '36, g, Dartmouth	13	2	28
W. T. Tilden 3d '36, f, Princeton	10	5	25
E. A. Downer '36, g-c-f, Cornell	9	7	25
T. A. Rich '38, f, Cornell	10	4	24
E. A. Gray Jr. '37, f, Harvard	9	6	24
F. M. Barrett '37, g, Penn.	11	2	24
J. R. McKernan '36, c, Dart.	8	6	22
E. R. Ratajczak '37, f, Dart.	8	5	19
J. J. McDonald '38, g, Cornell	9	1	19
T. E. Wilson '36S, g, Yale	7	5	19
F. A. MacMillan '36, g, Prince.	8	2	18
W. D. Nash '36, g-f, Columbia	8	2	18
R. A. Doering '37, g, Cornell	7	3	17
V. H. Struck '38, g, Harvard	6	3	15
L. S. White '37, f, Harvard	6	2	14
J. H. Vruwink '38, f, Princeton	6	2	14
R. F. Meyer '38, g-f, Princeton	5	3	13
J. J. Casey Jr. '37, c, Columbia	6	1	13
F. T. Murray '37, g-f, Penn.	5	1	11
L. A. McGowan Jr. '38, f, Har.	4	3	11
C. P. Wilson '38, c, Cornell	3	4	10
R. H. Beckwith '37, g, Yale	4	1	9
J. F. Bradford Jr '36, c-g, Penn.	4	1	9
F. D. Sauter '37, c-g, Princeton	3	3	9
J. W. Sargent '38, g, Princeton	4	0	8
A. R. Snell '38, g, Harvard	4	0	8
J. H. Dingle Jr. '37, f, Dart.	4	0	8
M. P. Robinson Jr. '38, f, Col.	2	4	8
A. Ganzenmuller Jr. '37, f, Col.	2	3	7
R. A. Hanger '37, f-c, Penn.	3	1	7
H. C. Parachini '37, g, Dart.	1	4	6
P. S. Cleaveland '36, c-g, Dart.	2	2	6
J. J. O'Brien '38, g, Columbia	3	0	6
L. E. Dauner '38, f, Cornell	3	0	6
G. A. Murray '36, c, Yale	1	3	5
J. L. Dampeer '38, g, Harvard	2	1	5
F. S. Conti '37, f-g, Dartmouth	1	3	5
E. E. Hughes 2d '38, g, Cornell	2	0	4
D. F. Crowley '36, f, Columbia	2	0	4
J. H. Herrick '38, c, Harvard	2	0	4
J. L. Mason '37, g, Harvard	2	0	4
J. A. Hauze '37, f, Pennsylvania	1	2	4
R. J. Cummins '36, g, Yale	1	2	4
W. R. Duff '38, g-f, Yale	2	0	4
R. C. Miles '37, g, Yale	1	2	4
D. C. McKinlay '37, f-g, Dartmth	1	1	3
Rockwell, f, Dartmouth	1	0	2
W. W. Shirk '38, f, Harvard	1	0	2
S. D. Simon '37, g, Cornell	1	0	2
D. G. McNeely '37, c, Yale	1	0	2
H. A. Engblom '37, f, Penna.	1	0	2
R. E. Dougherty '38, f, Penna.	1	0	2
D. A. Scott '38, c, Princeton	1	0	2
R. L. Nevitt '36, f, Princeton	0	2	2
C. M. Wolff '38, f, Columbia	0	1	1
G. F. Lowman '38, c, Harvard	0	1	1
A. S. Litman '38, f, Harvard	0	1	1

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Football Rules

FOR the first time in history, the National Football Rules Committee will hold its annual meeting on the Pacific coast, when it convenes at Palm Springs, Calif., about the middle of next month; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, this will be about the only new feature connected with the meeting, despite the fact that that august body will be asked to make a number of changes in the code under which the great college and school fall sport was played last year. While the question of drinking at college games, as well as the tearing down of the goal posts before the game is over, will no doubt be discussed by the rule makers, I fail to see how they can do anything to stop either of these objectionable features unless they legislate all forms of goal kicking out of the game and thus remove all necessity for goal posts. As such a course is out of the question, it looks as if the college administrative forces would have to handle these two features without any help from the rules committee.

Eastern Officials Propose Changes

While there is little chance of the rules committee adopting any of the changes proposed last week by the Eastern Association of Football Officials, the fact that such experienced football men should submit them warrants giving them more than passing attention. There are, I believe, two of the proposed changes which might well be adopted by the rules committee. The first of these is the return of the goal posts to the goal line. This would encourage the kicking of field goals and bring back to the game a feature which has become altogether too rare. We have heard of only two real excuses for not advancing the goal posts. One is the possibility that a forward pass thrown into the end zone might hit one of the posts, and the other is that a player might run into them. Personally, I do not believe that these possibilities are serious enough to warrant putting the field goal under the handicap it has to bear. The other proposal of bringing the ball in 15 instead of 10 yards from the sidelines might well be adopted.

Keystone View
Walter R. Okeson
Chairman Rules Committee

Points for First Downs Not So Good

But when it comes to some of the other propositions, we can see less merit in them and no chance of their being adopted in the near future. The plan to award a point for each first down has been offered before, and it has not received much, if any, support in the rules committee's meetings. Unless they find some way of counting a 30-yard rush as three first downs instead of one, and grade the value of the first down as to the part of the gridiron it takes place in, this proposition does not merit adoption. Other proposals by the E. A. F. O. which will undoubtedly receive thumbs down are the eliminating of the chance to make a fair catch if the kicked ball has been touched by a defensive player, elimination of the rule which compels a substitute to report at the start of the second half, and the inflicting of a 15-yard penalty from the point of the preceding down for interference with a forward-pass receiver, instead of giving the ball to the offended team at the point where the interference occurred.

Schriner Sweeps Ahead in Hockey Scoring Columns

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of the New York Americans led four scoring passes to his teammates during the past week and thereby moved into a three-point lead over all other point makers in the National Hockey League.

The sensational rookie moved away from Charlie Conacher of the Toronto Maple Leafs, with whom he was tied at 19 points last week. Conacher, who was out of a couple of games with injuries, failed to register a single point.

In second place was little Ralph (Cooney) Weiland of the Boston Bruins, who scored three goals during the week to run his point total up to 20. Weiland crowded out Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks, who had led the American section since early season.

Tied at 19 points with Conacher was his teammate Bill Thoms, while the 18-point bracket held Art Chapman of the Americans, Thompson, Cecil Dillon and Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers, and Larry Aurie of the Detroit Red Wings.

Aurel Joliat and Leroy Goldsworthy, members of the fast-climbing Montreal Canadiens, took the leadership in the number of actual goals scored, each having 12.

Red Horner of the Leafs still held a monopoly on the bad boy department, having added 26 minutes to his total to bring the number of minutes he has spent in the penalty box this year to 119, almost two full games. Alan Shields trailed Horner with 53 minutes. The leading scorers:

Player and Team	G	A	P
Schriner, Americans	10	13	23
Weiland, Boston	10	10	20
Conacher, Toronto	11	8	19
Thoms, Toronto	8	11	19
Thompson, Chicago	10	8	18
Dillon, Rangers	10	8	18
Aurie, Detroit	10	8	18
Chapman, Americans	8	10	18
Boucher, Rangers	6	12	18
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	12	5	17
Boll, Toronto	11	6	17
Lewis, Detroit	8	9	17
Romnes, Chicago	6	11	17
Joliat, Canadiens	12	4	16
Barry, Detroit	8	8	16
Beattie, Boston	7	9	16
Brydson, Rangers	4	12	16
H. Jackson, Toronto	8	7	15
Northcott, Maroons	7	8	15
Haynes, Canadiens	3	12	15

Draw Match at Wellington

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 21 (Canadian Press)—Positions were reversed at the conclusion of the second unofficial test match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club and a New Zealand eleven, the visitors being lucky to obtain a draw. In the first encounter at Dunedin, which had a similar result, the home players just managed to stave off defeat. In the match ended yesterday, New Zealand scored 242 and 229 for three wickets declared, M. C. C. obtaining 156 and 130 for seven wickets. J. L. Kerr played a fine innings of 105 not out for the New Zealanders. He was at the wickets three hours and his strokes included 12 fours.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	2	10	99	78	34
London	13	2	11	65	63	28
Buffalo	12	4	8	54	50	28
Rochester	4	1	18	50	77	9

Western Division

Detroit	15	3	8	84	57	33
Cleveland	13	2	9	77	75	28
Pittsburgh	10	1	15	80	99	21
Windsor	7	7	11	54	64	21

Result Jan. 20
Windsor 5, Pittsburgh 1.

College Basketball Results

Geo. Washington 43, Emory & Henry 27.
Indiana 26, Wisconsin 24.
Ithaca 52, East Stroudsburg 40.
Kansas 45, Nebraska 23.
Michigan 31, Iowa 27.
Minnesota 30, Northwestern 29.
Notre Dame 46, Syracuse 43.
Rice 42, Southern Methodist 26.
Texas A. & M. 26, Texas Christian 19.

Cox Defeats Mehlhorn

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Wiffy Cox, Bethesda, Md., sank an eagle three on the 13th green yesterday, and defeated Bill Mehlhorn, Louisville, Ky., in a play-off for the $3000 Sacramento open golf championship. Cox won the 18-hole play-off by three strokes, shooting a 74, two over par, and took first prize of $750. Mehlhorn collected second-place money of $450. They also divided about $300 in gallery receipts.

New South Wales Leads

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 21 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales had compiled 286 runs for six wickets at the close of play yesterday in the Sheffield Shield cricket match against South Australia. The visiting team was dismissed for 91 runs in its first innings.

Baseball Launches A Campaign Against 'Pirating' Stations

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—A vigorous campaign to stamp out unauthorized dissemination of accounts of baseball games from major league parks has been started, President William Harridge of the American League said yesterday.

Details of the drive, aimed at radio stations which have followed the practice of "pirating" play-by-play accounts of games, include a decision by major league clubs to have printed on the back of every ticket a paragraph advising the holder that admittance to the park does not include the privilege of sending out accounts of a game. Detection will mean immediate dismissal from the park.

The warning will be printed on all passes and baseball writers' cards as well as on paid admission tickets.

Clubs which do not permit radiocasting of accounts of games and those which charge for radiocasting privileges are behind the campaign. Baseball writers will be pledged not to send out accounts of games except to their own newspapers. The commercial telegraph company (Western Union) which holds exclusive rights to sending out wire accounts will not be permitted to provide play-by-play service to any individual or group without written permission from the club involved.

Amusements

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
THURS. EVE. at 8:30—JORDAN HALL
FRIJSH
World-Famous Song Interpreter

THIS SAT. AFT.—Eleanor
SPENCER
Piano Recital—JORDAN HALL

THIS SUN. AFT.—SYMPHONY HALL
ELMAN
and
Symphony Orchestra, Fiedler Conducting

SHUBERT—TONIGHT at 8:20
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
In Her New Play
'MANSION ON THE HUDSON'
Tonight and Sat. Night, Wed. and Sat. Mat. "THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII." Wed., Thurs. Night, "THE LOVES OF CHARLES II." Friday Night, Eves., Wed.-Sat Mats., 55c to $2.20, Inc. Tax.
NEXT MONDAY—1 WEEK ONLY—
FAREWELL TOUR!!
WALTER HAMPDEN
as SYDNEY ROSEMOFF'S Great Heroic Comedy
CYRANO de BERGERAC
as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 time
Eves. 55c to $2.75. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax inc.

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
CEILING ZERO
Mary Young (in Person)
CIRCLE 6919 MAT. TOMORROW 2:30
THE SMASH STAGE HIT!
Pop. price mats., 50c to $1.50 plus tax
Eves., 8:30, 50c to $1.50, plus tax
500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with Adrianne Allan, Lucile Watson, Colin Keith-Johnston, Percy Waram
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45 St., West of B'way
Evgs., 8:40. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.
147 W. 45 ST. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 ST.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Best food, fresh vegetables, well prepared, nicely served, pleasant environment.
More than 2000 persons served daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

Shay's Restaurant
Formerly Fleming's
Featuring Luncheons from 50c
Complete Dinners from 55c
Southern Cooking
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Open Sundays 6-9 P. M. No Liquor Served

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

B		O	A	S		
O	R		S	E	C	
W	A	N			R	I A
E	N	A	L	I	D	S
R	E	T		N	E	P
	E	T	A		R	E
		Y	A	M	E	R

Coaches Rules Committee Meets On February 1

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21 (AP)—The rules committee of the American Football Coaches Association decided today to meet in Pittsburgh Feb. 1, with apparently little possibility many important changes will be up for consideration. Dr. John B. "Jock" Sutherland of Pitt will be acting chairman in place of Lou Little of Columbia.

Football officials here were of the opinion the proposals for moving the goal posts back from the end zone to the goal line and elimination of the "slow whistle" will be about all the major questions to get official attention from the coaches' committee.

Those ideas constituted the main grist from the recent grid gatherings in New York. The committee meeting here will offer any proposals agreed upon to the national football rules committee.

Sutherland, one of the East's ranking coaches, is known to favor letting the regulations largely alone for awhile "and let the coaches get used to them."

It will be the first meeting of the coaches' rules committee in Pittsburgh. Tuss McLaughry, of Brown, president of the association, accepted Sutherland's invitation after he learned Chairman Little would be unable to attend even if the session were held in New York.

William R. Crowley, former president of the Eastern Association of Football Officials, last week outlined some scoring changes he said would improve the game, but whether the coaches' representatives will talk about them was a matter of conjecture.

Crowley proposed elimination of the point after touchdown and allowing a point for every first down. He would retain the two points for safeties and six points for touchdowns. In case of ties, Crowley offered extra five-minute periods.

Judge John P. Egan, new president of the Eastern Association, and Earl Cavanaugh, president of the Pittsburgh Council, said Crowley's ideas apparently were brought forth on his own behalf. They said they knew of no official action by their organization. Those eligible to attend the meeting are:

Acting Chairman Sutherland; Andrew Kerr, Colgate; Tuss McLaughry, Brown; Herb Crisler, Princeton; Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova; Elmer Layden, Notre Dame; Bernie Bierman, Minnesota; Harry Kipke, Michigan; Ray Morrison, Vanderbilt; Harry Mehre, Georgia; Claude Thornhill, Stanford; Charles Bachman, Michigan State; Gilmore Dobie, Cornell; Noble Kizer, Purdue; Ossie Solem, Iowa; Francis Schmidt, Ohio State; Percy Locey, Denver; B. F. Oakes, Colorado; Raymond Pond, Yale; Biff Jones, Oklahoma; Don Peden, Ohio University; Dick Harlow, Harvard; Chet Wynne, Kentucky; Glenn Warner, Temple; Major Ralph Sasse, Mississippi State; Harvey Harman, Penn; Lieut. Car Davidson, Army; Lieut. Tom Hamilton, Navy; Madison Bell, Southern Methodist; Dana Bible, Nebraska; Howard Harpster, Carnegie Tech.

Jim Marks, Kiski Prep.; H. W. Presson, Worcester Academy; C. A. Muhl, University City High School, St. Louis; Tom Johnson, Louisville High School, Louisville, Ky.; C. E. Adams, Elgin High, Elgin, Ill.; T. L. Twomer, Bowen High, Chicago.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

A NEW sort of title nearly entered the National Hockey League when Dr. Bobby Bell of McGill University was offered the position of honorary coach of the Maroons. We cannot quite visualize what an honorary coach is, nor can we visualize Bobby Bell in any capacity as coach of the Montreal Maroons.

♪ ♪ ♪

During Tommy Gorman's absence, Lionel Conacher has been selected by the players and management to handle the club. Big Conny has had plenty of experience, as he handled New York Americans during the 1929-30 season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Conacher brought the Montreal Maroons from New York to Boston early yesterday afternoon hoping to find ice for a practice session last night, but the Arena was in use for amateur boxing and no ice was available at the Garden because of tennis.

♪ ♪ ♪

James Norris Sr. further entrenched himself in sports promotion the other day when he was elected a director of the Madison Square Garden Corporation of New York. He owns and controls the Detroit Olympia and the Chicago Stadium and both Detroit hockey teams and reports state that he has helped both the Black Hawks and N. Y. Americans financially.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the best defenses in hockey is now playing for the Philadelphia Ramblers. They have been using Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt as starters, with Larry Molyneaux as spare, and now that Harold Starr, Rangers defenseman has been sent down, they should give great protection to Bert Gardiner in goal, provided, of course, that Starr elects to take a salary cut of $100 a week to play for Philadelphia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Happy Harnott and Leo Lespi, spare forwards of the Boston Cubs, have been sent to Calgary in the Northwestern Hockey League. Bob McCully looked good back on the Cub defense after a brief sojourn at New Haven. He was recalled when the Cubs sold Bob Davie to Springfield.

♪ ♪ ♪

Signing George "Buck" Boucher to a two-year contract was a smart move by J. Lucien Garneau, Springfield president. Boucher's work has been so satisfactory that the Springfield management decided not to take any chances for next year and secured the veteran defenseman for at least another season. The Indians are proving the greatest money-making team in the Can-Am circuit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Toronto Maple Leafs are having rather rough sledding, and while many intimate the team is collapsing, a close scrutiny of the lineup will offset such a silly conclusion. Joe Primeau and Chuck Conacher have missed a few games lately and Harvey Jackson is not in proper playing condition. Conn Smythe will have to be in a rash mood before he will dispose of either Conacher or Jackson, as without them the Leafs would not be the same team.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lloyd "Dede" Klein scored a goal for Rochester in the first game he played for the Cardinals. He was sent down to the International "homeless" wanderers in the deal that sent Red Doran of Providence and Tony Hemmerling of Rochester to Amerks. Jeff Kalbfleisch of Rochester will report to Providence for Doran. Hemmerling did not last long with Americans and has gone to New Haven.

♪ ♪ ♪

Figures on the new rink proposed for the Hershey Hockey Club at Hershey, Penna., call for a building to seat 7000 fans and it is to be 320 feet long, 220 feet wide, and 100 feet high with the skating surface to be 200 feet by 85 feet. The building will be of reinforced concrete and designed to house many different types of sports.

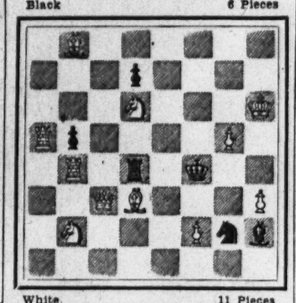
Hemmerling to New Haven

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Tony Hemmerling, left winger, recently recalled from Rochester in the International Hockey League by the New York Americans of the National Hockey League, was sent to join the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American League for further seasoning.

Chess

Problem No. 1793
By Harry Boardman

Black 6 Pieces



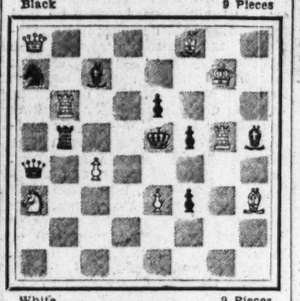
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Over 50 years ago the name of Harry Boardman, then of Melrose, Mass., over a problem meant a creditable performance. This problem, first published in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Nov. 3, 1935, one of its composer's last efforts, reveals that the master problemist was still in his prime.

Problem No. 1794
By Harry Boardman

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

This was one of the first successes that made its composer one of America's finest. It is from the Second Prize Set, Fifth American Chess Congress Tourney, 1880.

A disproportionate number of problems published in this column have been by foreign composers. This might lead to the highly erroneous belief that American composers were inferior. We propose to run a series of problems by famous American composers, by way of rebuttal.

Solutions to Problems

No 1791. Help-mate in two, either side to move: 1 P-B8(B), P-R8(Kt); 2 B-K6 mate. Or . . . P-R8(B) (Black); 1 P-B8(Kt), B-Q4; 2 Kt-Q6 mate.

No. 1792.		
1.	Kt-R4	KxR
2.	Q-K3ch	
1.	———	threatens
2.	Kt-Kt6ch	
1.	———	B-Q5
2.	Q-B5ch	
1.	———	Q-Kt6
2.	Q-Q6ch	
1.	———	QxBP
2.	KtxBch	
1.	———	P-B4
2.	Kt-B3ch	
1.	———	B-Kt6
2.	P-B3	
1.	———	KtxP
2.	Q-Q3ch	
1.	———	B-K4 etc.
2.	Kt-B7ch	

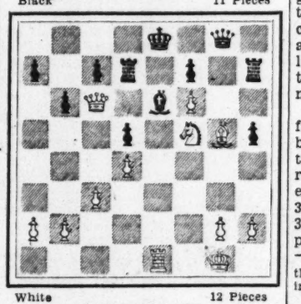
End-Game No. 287. White wins: 1 RxB, KxR; 2 KtxP!!, QR-QKt; 3 Kt-B4ch, K-Q2; 4 R-Kt7ch, RxR; 5 QxRch, K-K; 6 P-B6. Resigns. If 2 . . . PxKt; 3 R-Kt6ch wins quickly.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to an odds game won by John F. Barry of Boston over 40 years ago. At this point in the game, Pillsbury, then a coming master, and other strong players present were very much surprised when Barry announced a mate in five! The mating line is not readily apparent.

End-Game No. 288

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White mates in five

Notes

Dr. Euwe is reported to have said that if Alekhine doesn't fulfill the conditions for a return match within a certain length of time, he will put the matter of the choice of the next challenger for the world's championship in the hands of the International Chess Federation. This may leave Capablanca out in the cold, where he has been ever since he lost the title to Alekhine, but will probably best serve the interests of the game. After all, the successful challenger has frequently been none too willing to meet the vanquished champion in a return match. This is partly a psychological reaction to the difficulties

Montclair A. C. Team Makes Final Round

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A new team made the strongest sort of a bid for the Metropolitan men's doubles squash racquets championship and the Bigelow Trophy yesterday, when the team of Montclair Athletic Club, William E. Coyle Jr. and Conway Hoffman, defeated last year's champions, Lathrop S. Haskins, Racquet & Tennis Club, and W. Stapely Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich, to enter the final round, to be played this evening at Heights Casino.

Not only did they defeat the champions, but as they settled down to their best play, they ran away with the play in the later games, after fighting them on even terms for the earlier part of the match. Scores: 16—17, 15—11, 15—5, 15—5.

Their opponents in the final will be the winners two years ago, Beekman Pool, former United States champion, Harvard Club, and Perry R. Pease, Racquet and Tennis Club, who finally battled through to victory after five hard-fought games, to defeat Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, a member of the recent team to visit Great Britain, and Marshall M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, by a score of 11—15, 12—15, 15—10, 15—10, 15—11.

Australian Team Wins

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af., Jan. 21 (Canadian Press)—Fine bowling by C. V. Grimmet and W. J. O'Reilly gave the touring Australian cricket team victory over the Orange Free State yesterday by an innings and 146 runs. Against the Aussies' total of 361 for four wickets declared, the South Africans could make only 68 and 127.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	18	1	5	80	35	37
Springfield	13	3	11	79	63	29
Providence	12	3	11	52	68	27
New Haven	10	3	13	67	82	23
Boston	5	2	18	49	79	12

Results Jan. 20
Springfield 1, Providence 0.

Tilden Is Victor In Two Contests At Boston Garden

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About 2500 persons, the smallest crowd ever to witness an indoor professional tennis exhibition in Boston, gathered at the Boston Garden last evening to watch one section of the Tilden-O'Brien troupe put on a three-hour show. Poor road conditions prevented many other tennis enthusiasts driving in from surrounding towns.

The program was opened at 8:30 by the new women touring professionals—Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp, both of California. They were high-ranking amateurs during the 1935 playing season. Mrs. Arnold once again displayed the game which led Bill O'Brien to sign her to a contract. The California matron defeated Miss Sharp at 6—3, 6—1. Last night's victory was her fourth since the tour began in New York, where Mrs. Arnold won at 6—4, 6—4. In Chicago, Mrs. Arnold won at 6—2, 6—4, and in Pittsburgh she came out on top at 9—7, 7—5.

Big Bill Tilden's playing, in contrast, appears as brilliant as ever in spite of many years of campaigning. Bruce L. Barnes, former University of Texas ace, an improved player, is an excellent trial horse for Tilden. Last evening these two battled on fairly even terms with Tilden emerging victor at 8—6, 6—4.

The mixed doubles match, which was sandwiched between the two singles encounters, seemed to please the crowd, going to three sets. Tilden and Miss Sharp outplayed Barnes and Mrs. Arnold, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4. Tilden, as usual was the "star," pleasing the crowd with his antics and stroking. In their match at Pittsburgh, Tilden and Miss Sharp won from the Barnes-Arnold team at 4—6, 6—4, 9—7.

4000 Competitors And Functionaries At Winter Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—Competitors and functionaries at the Fourth Olympic Winter Games will number no less than 4000. There will be 1179 contestants in the various events, representing 28 nations, as against 427 contestants from 17 nations at the Third Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid in 1932, it was stated in official Olympic circles here. The contingents being sent by the various nations are as follows:

Australia 1, Austria 135, Belgium 39, Bulgaria 20, Canada 35, Czechoslovakia 75, Estonia 6, Finland 34, France 50, Germany 161, Great Britain 53, Greece 4, Holland 15, Hungary 20, Italy 80, Japan 51, Jugoslavia 20, Latvia 24, Liechtenstein 4, Luxemburg 7, Norway 62, Poland 40, Roumania 19, Spain 6, Sweden 61, Switzerland 63, Turkey 10, and U. S. A. 84. Besides, 200 men and women will take part in exhibition games. To this must be added the trainers, managers, coaches, and cooks for the various teams. There are to be 200 German officials and a like number of representatives of the other national Olympic committees.

There will be 142 German and 200 foreign press representatives, 155 broadcasting functionaries, 100 motion picture operators and newsreel reporters, 50 press photographers, 150 extra postal employees, 65 cashiers, 30 interpreters, 450 state police, and 355 officers and men for additional police service.

the holder of the title has generally put in the path of would-be challengers.

The crux of the matter is, of course, the purse, the raising of which has been the challenger's responsibility. Somewhere, among the legions of chess lovers, there should be some millionaire, or a number of lesser wealthy, willing to establish an endowment fund sufficient to finance one match for the world's championship each year. Until the International Chess Federation is able to finance these matches, it will not be able to insure the logical contestants meeting for the title.

In this game, from the recent Hastings tournament, Fine shows himself to be keen and relentless in taking advantage of his opponent's overanxiousness to attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Flohr White		Flohr Black	
1	P-Q4	P-K3	
2	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	
4	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	
5	P-K3	B-K2	
6	Kt-B3	Castles	
7	Q-B2	P-B3	
8	P-QR3	R-K	
9	R-Q	PxP	
10	BxP	Kt-Q4	
11	BxB	QxB	
12	Castles	KtxKt	
13	QxKt	P-QB4	
14	P-QB	PxP	
15	RxP	P-QKt3	
16	KR-Q	R-B	
17	P-QKt4	PxP	
18	PxP	Kt-B3	
19	R-K5	Q-B2	
20	Kt-Kt5	B-Kt2	
21	Kt-K6	Q-B3	
22	P-B3	B-R3	
23	R-Q4	KR-B	
24	Kt-Q8	Q-B2	
25	R-Kt4	QxKt	
26	QR-KKt5	Q-K	
27	K-B2	KtxRch	
28	RxKt	P-Kt3	
29	BxPch	KxB	
30	R-B4ch	K-Kt	
31	Q-KB6	Q-Q2	
	Resigns		

Here is one of Alekhine's desperate efforts to overcome Euwe's one-point lead. Superb defensive play by the new champion, coupled with a fortunate circumstance, B of the wrong color to force through the QRP, resulted in an eventful draw.

Twenty-eighth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White		Alekhine Black	
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2	P-QB4	P-K3	
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	
4	B-Kt5	P-B4	
5	P-K3	QKt-Q2	
6	Kt-B3	Castles	
7	R-B	P-B3	
8	B-Q3	P-KR3	
9	B-R4	PxP	
10	BxP	P-QKt4	
11	B-Q3	P-R3	
12	P-K4	KtxP	
13	BxKt	BxB	
14	BxP	R-R2	
15	Castles	Kt-Kt3	
16	Kt-K4	B-K2	
17	Kt-K5	R-B2	
18	Q-Q3	Kt-B5	
19	KtxKt	RxB	
20	Kt-K5	RxR	
21	RxR	B-Kt2	
22	Kt-B5	BxKt	
23	RxB	Q-Q3	
24	P-QR4(a)	PxP	
25	Kt-B4	Q-B5	
26	Q-K3	Q-Kt5	
27	P-B3	Q-Kt3	
28	Kt-Q6	B-Q4	
29	Q-B3	K-R2	
30	Q-B2	QxQ	
31	RxQ	K-Kt3	
32	R-B8	RxR	

(a) Otherwise Black brings winning pressure on the Q file, but the sacrifice is a defensive gesture worthy of the greatest masters.

(b) Why not 60 . . . K-B5, winning the KRP? The answer appears to be: 60 . . . K-B5; 61 Kt-K8, K-Kt5; 62 Kt-B6ch, KxP; 63 K-Kt4, B-B3; 64 P-KKt3, P-R6; 65 KxP, K-Kt4; 66 KtxP, KxKt; 67 P-Kt4, and the white K reaches QRsq, with a draw.

Sporting Around the Hub

Montreal Maroons Invade Boston

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Style as a Tool

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

IN THE new exhibition of the Whitney Museum of American Art there is a drawing by Grant Wood that might be taken as comment on the whole show—on any contemporary art show. "Return from Bohemia" depicts an artist at his easel, resolutely setting down something with his whole mind. He is among his own people, country folk. Three adults and two children are looking at what he is doing, manifesting various sorts of absorption. Here and there is a glint of wondering, but no sign of disapproval or bafflement. He is expressing something that they can understand in some degree as a revelation of their experience. He has put aside, has he not, derivations, imitations and exaggerated abstractions? Out of his sincerity he wishes to communicate something and he is doing so, not at all obviously it is evident, but with a truthfulness that compels attention.

"Study of John Hommel" is unmistakably by Eugene Speicher, yet one has no feeling that style is here used except as a personal medium for conveying what the artist thinks and feels about the character of his subject. The study of a kneeling figure by Leon Kroll concerns itself with presentation of the volumes within the graceful, drooping draperies, and the general indications of devoutness. It is as if the artist himself were conveying something of his own humility in the presence of a deep emotion and were saying, "Ah, if I could but penetrate to the beauty of unseen, inarticulate things." At such times there is no need for imposition of arbitrary forms, which too often seem to be expressive only of literary ideas.

* * *

"Cowman," by Boardman Robinson, is a jolly, summary impression done as broadly as if the artist had used a finger dipped in ink for the main part of his figure. "Church Supper," a wood engraving by Frank Hartley Anderson, is a high-angle view of nine Negroes, done with no hint of caricature, but with a fullness of longing to understand these people as human beings. Stow Wengenroth's lithograph, "Eastern Point," is endlessly interesting in its conveyance of textures in values of lights and darks and its quality of a place. "Two Men," by Charles Locke, finds its decorative accent in the setting, the tall buildings of Manhattan seen under the branches of a handsome tree.

A. Z. Kruse allows the boxing match in "East Side Athletic Club" to speak for itself as social comment without overaccenting either the action of the boxers or the expression of the spectators. "Manchester Harbor," by Max Kuehne, derives its beauty as a drypoint not only from the reticence of the execution, but from the completeness of the artist's grasp of the forms he is using in his composition.

"Javanese Dancer," by Simon Molsesio, needs to resort to no arbitrary means for an effect. Here the sculptor has been concerned only with legitimate simplifications within the scope of nature.

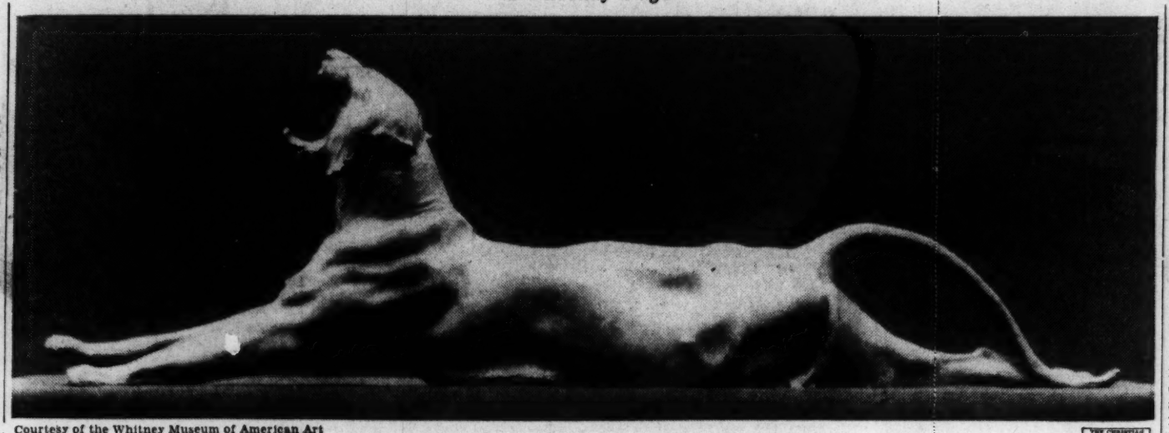
* * *

"Yawning Tiger," by Anna Hyatt Huntington, should be a rebuke to the notion that there is not within nature sufficient inspiration, waiting to be drawn out if the artist has the power and patience. Simplify, yes. Certainly the sculptor who could attain to the intensities of this animal's prodigious yawn would not limit herself by a theme that wasn't all tiger.

Abstraction serves to provide an interest of its own in an accomplished translation of a mother-and-child motive into a spiraling design in "One and Another," by Hugo Robus. Gerture V. Whitney's "John" has the warmth and color of characterization that can be transposed into bronze only by mental and emotional processes. Mechanics would be of little help.

Richmond Barthé's "Choral" captures the exaltation of a Negro singer in a grand sway-back gesture. "Sleeping Calf," by Alice Decker, offers the satisfaction that arises out of expressing an observed finality. Malvina Hoffman's "Javanese Mask" is concentrated in achievement of revelation, in its discovery of decoration in the mass itself.

This is the first half of the Museum's biennial show of sculpture, drawings and prints, continuing until Feb. 13, free to the public. The second half, consisting of pastels and water colors, will follow, from Feb. 18 to March 18.



Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art

"Yawning Tiger," Bronze Sculpture by Anna Hyatt Huntington

A Delectable Miscellany

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

UNDER the title of "The Music Lover's Miscellany" (London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d.), Mr. Eric Blom has assembled an entertaining collection of "wise, witty, stupid, profound, ignorant, revealing, instructive, perverse, incredible, diverting, ludicrous, pedantic and picturesque things that have been written about music from the earliest times to the present day." He begins with Amateurs and ends with Women Musicians. This, it must hurriedly be explained, is not the completion of a circle but the hazard of an alphabetical arrangement of the various sections.

The first impulse of the reviewer of an anthology is always, of course, to search for the missing. But as Mr. Blom's span extends from Confucius to Aldous Huxley and James Joyce and includes much that has probably escaped the average well-read reader, it would be unfair and ungrateful to stress omissions of which, no doubt, he himself is only too aware. If, however, he makes another selection—and one very much hopes that he will—may one suggest a sample or two of the remarkable passages on music to be found in Pythogaros (Life by Iamblichus) and Plotinus?

The extracts of this Miscellany have more than an intrinsic interest. They give us fascinating sideglances at history, famous people and their characters, social manners and customs, fashions and a hundred other aspects of life as it is touched by the art of music. The arrangement is artful and a sly humor tinctures the headings. The aptness of the occasional musical quotations made one greedy for more. "Balletomania," for example, is headed by the Fanfare from Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka." Could there be sweeter dissonance in the ear of the balletomane? He will appreciate the attitude of his eighteenth-century predecessors: "In the year 1781 Pacchierotti had been heard so frequently that his singing was no impediment to coversation, or even animated narrative and debate, but while the elder Vestris was on the stage, if during a Pas Seul any of his admirers forgot themselves so much as to applaud him with their hands, there was an instant check put to his rapture by a choral 'Hu-sh-sh!'" (Burney).

* * *

In the same section we find Gertrude Stein complaining that although she saw a performance of "Sacre du Printemps," she never heard a sound of the music, every note of which was drowned in hisses and applause: "The dancing was very fine and that we could see although our attention was constantly distracted by a man in the box next to us flourishing his cane, and finally in a violent altercation with an enthusiast in the box next to him, his cane came down and smashed the opera hat the other had just put on in defiance. It was all incredibly fierce." On the next page we find Stravinsky himself damning without faint praise Nijinsky's choreography of the same work. "How far all this was from what I had desired!" he ends.

Then there is the strange case of John Ruskin, who in a letter to Mrs. Burne-Jones exchanges the role of art critic for that of opera critic. "Of all the bête, clumsy, blundering, boggling, baboon-blooded stuff I ever saw on a human stage, that thing last night beat—as far as the story and acting went—and of all the affected, sapless, soulless, beginningless, endless, topless, bottomless, topsiturviest, tuneless, scrannelpipiest—tongs and boniest—doggerel of sound I ever endured the deadliness of, that eternity of nothing was the deadliest, as far as sound went." This truly frightful work was—one must break it gently to the reader — "The Mastersingers" of Richard Wagner. These Eminent Victorians certainly knew how to lay about them.

Few things are more bewildering to the ordinary music lover than composers' opinions of one another. Here are two that Mr. Blom, rather cruelly, juxtaposes. Berlioz writes of Mendelssohn: His talent is enormous, extraordinary, prodigious. I am not open to a charge of partisanship in saying this, because he told me frankly that he could not understand my music." Mendelssohn writes of Berlioz: "His orchestration is such a frightful muddle, such an incongruous mess, that one ought to wash one's hands after handling one of his scores." After this mellifluous Mendelssohnian strain it is pleasant to read in a Verdi letter: "In the matter of music, and works dealing with music, I have no faith in my own judgment any more than in that of others. Think of the views expressed by Weber, Schumann or Mendelssohn concerning Rossini, Meyerbeer and others, and tell me whether there is any reason to believe in a composer's opinion."

* * *

Those who have read Romain Rolland's "Goethe and Beethoven" will be delighted to find the plentiful extracts from Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe." Do young musicians nowadays read Goethe, one wonders? There could be no better corrective to certain lacunae in contemporary musical art than a study of this "universal genius" who was poet, philosopher, diplomat, statesman, scientist, architect, man of the theater and—musician. Here is one casual, small example quoted in the present volume. In a discussion on the latest opera—Rossini's "Moses"—some visitors found fault with the subject, and both praised and found fault with the music. Goethe said, "I do not understand how you can separate the subject from the music and enjoy each by itself. You say the subject is not a good one; but you can set aside and enjoy the excellent music. I really admire this arrangement in your natures by which your ears are able to listen to pleasant sounds, while the most powerful sense—vision—is tormented by the absurdest objects." Goethe, of course, meant far more than the grand opera scenery which still torments many of us today.

* * *

Another plentifully quoted writer is Jean Jacques Rousseau, but here the interest is of different kind. How many know Rousseau the composer and reformer of notation? Many readers, again, will be grateful for the ample extracts from the great novelist who wrote "for the one just ear rather than for the nine hundred and ninety-nine" — Proust.

It is a big jump, in more senses than one, to the Duke of Hamilton's Palace in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and there, surprisingly, we find Chopin. In a letter to Grzymala the composer has some scathing and amusing things to say about the "great ladies here": "One day after I had played the piano and after various songs contributed by other Scottish ladies, they brought a kind of accordion and she (his hostess, 'regarded as a great musician hereabouts') began with the utmost gravity to play the most atrocious tunes on it." Of their piano playing, he says, "They all look at their hands and play wrong notes with much feeling. Eccentric folk, God help them."

But one could go on quoting from this delightful book until there was nothing left to quote. One cannot, however, resist two "Howlers." "Many voices of men and women joined in deeper bass with the shrill tenor of the choral urchins" (Bulwer Lytton). As the heading puts it, a strange choir! Here is another novelist's effort: "An amiable nightingale showed me the most elaborate methods of applying rhythmic tune to the upward and downward rush of the wind, thus teaching me perfect counterpoint." (Marie Corelli: "The Sorrows of Satan.") Had Miss Corelli passed these methods on, she might have lessened the sorrow of many music students.

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

ONE of the most interesting of current exhibitions is the Goupil Winter Salon, at the French Gallery, 11 Berkeley Square. The "Goupil" exhibitions have a long and honorable history, having been originated in 1906 by William Marchant, and in recent years continued with courage and enterprise by his widow. In these exhibitions we are always certain of finding good examples by known artists of proved worth, as well as interesting things by new contributors who have yet to make their reputation.

The outstanding oil paintings in the present collection are two delightful and typically English country scenes by Stanley Spencer. "Widbrook" and "Clipped Yews" represent this gifted artist at his best as a great technician and a straightforward, realistic painter of nature without the slightest eccentricity or disturbing mannerism. His painting of "Ragusa" is more mannered, contains two seemingly irrelevant accessories and is accordingly the less pleasing and satisfying.

John Nash, another gifted artist of repute, is usually well represented at the Goupil, and this year he shows a truly lovely water color, "Alders on the Stour," in addition to his "Suffolk Landscape" in oils. Ethel Walker shows a finely colored and characterized portrait of "Miss May McIntosh," and an attractive, quietly accomplished portrait of "A Russian Girl" is shown by Ronald Gray. Beatrice Bland, Richard Carline, Charles Cundall, R. O. Dunlop, Richard Eurich, Robin Guthrie, Duncan Grant and J. B. Manson also contribute oil paintings of importance, while Lucien Pissarro sends an unusual still-life, very distinguished in color and arrangement, "Bookcase and Flowers."

The water colors maintain an exceptionally high standard, prominent among them being two scholarly drawings, "Boston Bridge" and "The Witham," by Randolph Schwabe, and Jan Gordon's gay and vivacious gouache, "The Lovely Yacht."

* * *

The most important item in a small collection of sculpture is a carving in mahogany by Eric Gill and his pupil Donald Potter, while Rupert Lee, president of the London Group, again makes good use of a new medium for portraiture in his "Portrait of the Rev. C. P. Hankey" in molded and cut glass.

One of the pleasant surprises of this exhibition was a water color by Mrs. A. Carline who, though the mother of two distinguished artists, herself only took up painting a year or two ago and is entirely self-taught. Her contribution "Back from the Mountain," with its touch of fantasy, has undeniable charm in its simplicity and sincerity.

Something like a sensation has been caused by the one-man show of Charles Ginner at the Leger Galleries in Old Bond Street. For at least two generations the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens has been generally regarded as the ugliest monument in London—which is saying a great deal. Yet Charles Ginner, an uncompromising realist with a touch of Van Gogh's passion for color, has made this scorned Albert Memorial the subject of his principal painting in this exhibition, and by his sense of pattern, his co-ordination of detail, his feeling for light and lovely color and sense of arrangement, he has made this monument to Queen Victoria's husband an element in a picture of compelling beauty. This picture is a remarkable demonstration of the power of a true artist to transfigure the ordinary and the commonplace and to endow with beauty what was thought to have no charm or distinction. Ginner also shows a number of attractive pictures of London churches, and in all these, as well as in his landscapes and flower pieces, we are conscious of his exceptionally rich sense of pattern and feeling for quality of paint and harmony of bright, rich color.

* * *

The sixteenth annual exhibition at the Redfern Gallery of the Society of Wood Engravers again shows the extraordinarily high standard of British black-and-white art. In addition to the 22 members, other wood engravers are exhibiting here, and the display reveals the full possibilities of the medium, from the simplicity of a few black lines on a white surface, to the most dramatic and complicated designs. Some prints are obviously designed for book illustration; others have a natural decorative value as wall decorations. Variety of subject and variety of technique increase the attractiveness of the exhibition but render it impossible for a critic to summarize its tendencies or excellencies in a few words.

Among the outstanding exhibits are the always attractive and magnificently accomplished compositions of Clare Leighton. There is an impressively treated industrial scene by Norman Janes, and a series of remarkable illustrations by John Farleigh to D. H. Lawrence's "The Man Who Died." The placid yet elaborately technical pastorals of Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat and the bold, simplified, piled-up designs of Iain Macnab are other examples of high artistry shown, moving apparently in contrary directions. Neglecting other individual exhibitors, this may be described briefly as a first-rate show.

Yet another unusual New Year exhibition is being held at the Fine Art Society, New Bond Street. It consists of fine impressions by prominent etchers "obtainable on hire purchase terms." This is the first time etchings have been offered for sale in London on "easy payment" terms.

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Batonists Big and Little

The Man With the Baton, by David Ewen. New York: Crowell. $3.50.
Toscanini, by Paul Stefan. New York: Viking. $2.25.

MR. EWEN'S book, subtitled "The Story of Conductors and Their Orchestras," is designed evidently for amateurs who know little of orchestral music and directors. Mr. Stefan's is the tribute of a distinguished critic to a great conductor.

Mr. Ewen has written a popular history of conducting from Richter and Bülow to Janssen and Ormandy, with some account of the make-up of the symphony orchestra and a glance at earlier leaders, such as Liszt, Berlioz and Wagner. Nikisch, Muck, Weingartner, Toscanini, Stokowski and Koussevitzky get a chapter each. The author's judgments are the conventional ones, and he tells the usual stories.

He lists a considerable bibliography, and his dependence on these other books is doubtless responsible for some inaccuracies, for the author is a young man who can hardly have had more than a decade of personal experience of his subject. No doubt he has taken from Lourié's very poor biography of Koussevitzky, for example, his account of the "pitiable plight" of the Boston orchestra under Rabaud, and later under Monteux, with whom, we are told, "the decline became even more alarming" until Koussevitzky came to the rescue in 1924.

* * *

This, of course, is entirely misleading. Monteux, though not a good disciplinarian, is not only, as Mr. Ewens grants, a fine musician and interpreter, but a director who held the respect of his players. After the strike of 1920, he restored the Boston orchestra to a high standard of performance. It is not true that at the end of his tenure "a drastic reform was necessary to save this formerly great orchestra from complete disorganization and collapse." Monteux bequeathed to Koussevitzky a fine instrument. What was necessary was a more colorful leader to play upon that instrument in such a way as to attract hearers. He was found in Koussevitzky, who also has developed the orchestra into a much finer instrument. But it is not necessary to run down one good conductor in order to praise another.

* * *

Koussevitzky, by the way, contributes an introduction entitled "Interpretation and the Interpreter," apparently a reprint of a monogram issued several years ago to subscribers. But to hear Koussevitzky interpret music is more illuminating than to read his theories on interpretation.

Mr. Ewen is optimistic about the future. When the present great names are removed from the title pages of the program books, he believes, others will be ready to take their places. Janssen is overrated, he thinks, but he has great hopes of Iturbi, Ormandy, Lange, Rodzinski and Levin.

Mr. Stefan's "Toscanini" is a biography, a character study and a hymn of praise. There is little in Toscanini's outward career to inspire rhapsody. He has been a singularly modest and retiring man. And Mr. Stefan recognizes the difficulty of conveying in words the extraordinary effect his musical performances produce. Nevertheless he has performed his labor of love with discretion as well as devotion. The interest of his book is enhanced by many photographs of the conductor in action.

L. A. SLOPER

'I Want a Policeman!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SHABBY productions and uninteresting casts simply won't do any longer in the theater. The films are setting too consistently a pace of good looks. The producers of "I Want a Policeman!" are aware of what has happened in the amusement world. They had a cleverly written mystery play to start with, but overlooked nothing in the way of insurance. They gathered a cast well suited to the type of comic and romantic melodrama in hand. They were willing to pay salaries to get players who are in themselves widely interesting. Then they allowed Cleon Throckmorton to design settings that would be pictorially interesting in themselves as well as providing enclosures for the action.

The result is good diversion of its sort, with plenty of the tongue-in-cheek sauce that goes well with the oft-repeated tale of the house party suspected severally of doing in a highly unpleasant person. Even the dumb assistant detective is used again, with Harold Moffett to make good fun out of him. The spectators mostly identify the guilty person in the early part of the action, but the other personages are unaware of his identity.

There is more to the mystery than the usual "Who did it?" angle. The widow of the victim is enigmatic in her behavior until nearly the end, and for good dramatic reasons. Sylvia Field was a good choice for this part, both because of her emotional abilities and because of her engaging assumption of the romantic element. Estelle Winwood brings all her high comedy talents to the part of the English lady who is tutoring the heroine in the ways of the British aristocracy. Miss Winwood's management of elegant anguish in the bridge scene wherein she has the inept detective for a partner provides a passage of laughter hardly to be expected in a thriller. Others in the good cast include Dudley Hawley, Paul Huber, Weldon Heyburn, Eric Wollencott, Wendy Atkin.

E. C. S.

Lyceum Theater—Curtis and Myers present I Want a Policeman! by Rufus King and Milton Lazarus, evening of Jan. 15, 1936.

New York Musical Events

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

MASSENET'S "Manon" (Jan. 10) and Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" (Jan. 11) have entered the season's repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House, both in somewhat exceptional circumstances. Joseph Bentonelli, who appeared as the Chevalier des Grieux in the former, was an eleventh-hour pinch-hitter, thus through his readiness and courage obtaining not only an appearance in the august theater, but an extensive engagement. In the Wagner work, Miss Marjorie Lawrence actually mounted and rode the horse Gräne, an unprecedented feat in New York.

Mr. Bentonelli (born Benton, in Oklahoma) turned out to be in appearance and acting a marked improvement over the usual representatives of des Grieux. He looked plausibly young, he dressed appropriately, he was at ease on the stage, he was in character. Furthermore, he spoke and sang in excellent French. The limitation was his voice. Though intelligence and style adorned his singing, the vocal volume and range were limited. In the "Rêve" his intonation went wandering, and to weather the St. Sulpice scene cost him some strenuous efforts.

* * *

Two other American singers were cast in leading parts—Richard Bonelli as Lescaut and Chase Baromeo as the Comte des Grieux. Mr. Bonelli proved rather self-effacing, in spite of the elaborate swagger that he lent the rascally soldier. Mr. Baromeo was entirely out of his element in a role long distinguished in New York by the presence and art of Léon Rothier. Histrionically the new Comte quite failed to suggest the grand seigneur of the ancien régime, nor was his voice heard to advantage in the air of good counsel, "Épouse quelque brave fille," not to mention the vocal accident that obviously marred its course. Oddly enough, the best of Mr. Baromeo's contribution was his delivery of the spoken lines!

The saving grace of the stage presentation resided in Miss Bori's portrayal of Manon herself, which had all its habitual tradition, style and charm. Orchestrally, Louis Hasselmans directed a performance that possessed the desirable euphony and elegance. One observed with regret that the Johnson management had not seen fit to restore the delightful scene of the Cours-la-Reine, which throughout the Gatti-Casazza consulship was regrettably omitted.

* * *

As an equestrian Brünnhilde in the "Götterdämmerung" finale Miss Lawrence has had at least one predecessor, the famous Thérèse Vogl of Munich, who, however, had been a member of a circus before she went in for opera. In other respects than horsemanship, Miss Lawrence's impersonation was also one to be remembered. It was carefully considered, vivid, and marked in particular by an unusual command of facial expression. As a singer Miss Lawrence was so good that one could not help wishing her a little better. The voice itself is superb—rich, strong, of ample range, replete with color. But the production relies dangerously on sheer force rather than on sound placing.

Neither Mr. Melchior as Siegfried nor Mr. Schorr as Gunther could by any stretch of the imagination be held to look his part. For this disadvantage Mr. Melchior made partial amends by singing admirably. Mr. Hofmann exhibited his grim portrait of Hagen, Mr. Habich gave Alberich's lines the customary sort of utterance, Mme. Manski looked pleasing as Gutrune, and Mme. Meisle sang Waltraute's music well. Mr. Bodanzky deserves warm praise for the breadth and care of his reading of the score and his reasonable dynamic adjustment, even though the orchestra did not always give him the requisite response. Another commendable feature of the occasion was resonant and spirited singing by the chorus of Hagen's retainers.

* * *

A new Carmen was introduced to Metropolitan patrons on the 16th in Gertrud Wettergren, the Swedish mezzo-soprano who had been warmly praised for her Amneris in "Aïda" and her Brangäne in "Tristan und Isolde."

Her Carmen began as an enfant terrible and simmered down to something almost ladylike, with now and then a reversion to rowdyism. It was by no means a profound or gripping portrayal. Yet Mme. Wettergren was always graceful and showed plenty of histronic resource, especially when one shoe lost part of its heel and required careful attention. She made an episode that might have been trying seem part of the regular business. Vocally she was often commendable, and one was really glad that she sang in Swedish instead of essaying the French text.

Mme. Mario (Micaela), Mr. Kullmann (Don José) and Mr. Pinza (Escamillo) had the other leading roles in a representation that could hardly be termed distinguished, though Mr. Hasselmans imparted plenty of life to his conducting. Still, Bizet's "Carmen," however it be done, attracts applauding crowds.

Sir Thomas Beecham as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has continued to win favor with his programs of English music varied by symphonies from the Mozart treasury. In the recital field, Mme. Povla Frijsh's Town Hall program (the 15th) was outstanding. The Danish soprano proved again that she is an interpreter of rare insight and authority. This was particularly the case in a group of French songs, which exhibited her versatility as well as the thoroughness and finish of her art. She also gave especial pleasure in a generous selection of Scandinavian songs.

These Comedians

By Harold Hobson

London

ENGLAND at the moment is rich in comedians. There are at least half a dozen shows now on in London which owe their success to their clowns and drolls. First of all this statement might apply to Mr Merton Hodge's little play of university life, "The Wind and the Rain," which has recently passed its nine-hundredth performance. Ostensibly this charming and sentimental piece, which has perhaps more of the spirit of youth in it than any other play in London, tells a romantic fable about an earnest-minded medical student and a young artist from New Zealand. But it is not its narrative power that has kept it running for more than a year longer than any other contemporary production. The secret if its popularity, which no one foresaw when it was first presented, is Mr. Mackenzie Ward, a young comedian who hovers throughout upon the very fringes of the plot, but whose every appearance is the signal for gales of laughter.

Mr. Bobby Howes, who has more of the wistful Barrie charm than any other English musical comedy player, is the chief reason for the immense success of "Please, Teacher," whilst "Seeing Stars" would probably lose nine tenths of its appeal if anything happend to prevent Mr. Leslie Henson from taking his part in it. "The Inside Stand," though it is written by that past-master of English, Mr. P. W. Wodehouse, would be only indifferently good without the inspired asininity of Mr. Ralph Lynn, and although Mr. C. B. Cochran's "Anything Goes" has both wit and tuneful music to commend it, much of its attraction lies in Mr. Sidney Howard's carefully clumsy portrait of Public Enemy No. 13, whose constant grievance against American Government is that it will rank him no higher in the scale of gangsterdom.

* * *

Traditionally, the best comedians are supposed to be those who have also a command over pathos. So far as one can see in their present performances, this is not possessed by three of the players above mentioned. There is no hint at tears, or at seriousness of any kind, in Mr. Lynn, Mr. Ward or Mr. Henson. Of Mr. Howes and Mr. Howard this cannot quite be said. Mr. Howes has the cherubic eagerness of a small boy. Like Miss Marian Norne in "Espionage," he is cast into a world that is a great deal too complicated for one of his well-meaning simplicity. But he differs from Miss Lorne in being unware of the fact, and, unlike her, his dominant characteristic is not bewilderment, but a cheery hopefulness which is, of course, eventually justified by events.

Mr. Howard is the antithesis of Mr. Howes. Where Mr. Howes is small and active, Mr. Howard is huge and slow. Mr. Howes's mental processes are not conspicuously successful in dealing with the situations he is brought up against, but at least they take place, and take place quickly. Mr. Howard, on the other hand, if he thinks at all, thinks at the pace of a tortoise that has gone off to sleep. Embedded in a world that is breaking speed records every other morning, he is a little universe of slow motion all on his own.

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In "Anything Goes," as in his last play, "Half a Crown," he introduces a more serious note into his clowning. His friend, Billy Crocker (Mr. Jack Whiting), finds himself whilst on a cruise in a tight place, and his young woman walks out on him. "She may be prettier than I am," says Public Enemy No. 13 Howard, putting round his shoulder that famous seal-like arm, which writhes itself into all the shapes in Euclid's diagrams, "but she can't like you any better." It is a very ludicrous moment, yet quite touching.

It may seem odd that the best comedians should be those who can make an audience feel like crying. After all, noted tragedians are not required to make an audience laugh. Those tragedians who do, indeed, are not usually thought to be even moderately good. The explanation may be, perhaps, that down the ages comedy has pursued a somewhat critical path. Traditionally, it exposes absurdities and castigates folly, and this is apt to result in the assumption of an unappetizing air of superiority. Comedy, in fact, is frequently unkind, but never where it is pathetic. The comedian with pathos, therefore, is free of the charge of uncharitableness that can often be brought against comedy in general.

Shakespeare and Sheridan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THE Abbey has revived, in revised form, Lennox Robinson's modernized version of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Critic." When this comedy was originally staged, it was unquestionably intended to be a lampoon and it probably owes its survival to the company which it kept. I doubt very much if it would have ever been heard of again once it had accomplished Sheridan's purpose were it not for the author's "School for Scandal" and "The Rivals." Now that Mr. Robinson has adapted it to modern Dublin life, it will possibly develop a usefulness of its own and make periodical reappearances, newly revised each time to suit the period and the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Dangle might well have been called Mr. and Mrs. Dublin, for they are more generally representative than individual. In the scene in Dangle's house, the conversation brings in everybody in Dublin who is connected with or even interested in the theater. The Abbey and the Gate theaters, the producers and individual players, the press critics and even Lennox Robinson himself as well as the Abbey directorate are handled in gloriously satirical fashion.

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The scene of the rehearsal is the Abbey itself and the stage staff falls into its proper place and goes about its various duties as on ordinary mornings when a play is in process of preparation. Some amusing moments occur in the two acts of the rehearsal and F. J. McCormick, as the modern Puff, does some of the best work of his career, which is saying a great deal. He succeeds in burying his own personality in a type of Dubliner completely recognizable but impossible of actual identification. Puff is a splendidly drawn portrait and Mr. McCormick imparts to it living reality.

The fun comes to a climax when, on top of all the "cuts" which have driven Puff almost to distraction, it is announced that the fight between the Spanish Armada and the English fleet had been abandoned in deference to the feelings of a high personage,—who, of course, is Mr. De Valera. The management, however, provides a substitute in the form of a patriotic ballet, "The Shannon River." We see this great river sluggish and slow-moving and, later, when the waters are harnessed to provide electricity for the nation, quick with life. Enters a rival, the Bann, a river in Northern Ireland, and, in the music, "God Save the King" and "The Soldier's Song" struggle for supremacy. The ballet ends with the Bann and the Shannon joining hands and shedding luminosity.

Mr. Robinson's adaptation is, of course, of local interest entirely, but he has shown how Sheridan's play may be adapted to any locale.

* * *

The Gate, in preparation for its coming visit to Egypt, has sounded a serious note in its holiday fare by reviving "Romeo and Juliet." Micael MacLiammoir and Meriel Moore repeat their delightful performances of four years ago in the chief roles, while Hilton Edwards gets enjoyment out of Mercutio. There are many changes in the supporting cast, as most of the originals will not be able to go to Cairo. The most significant substitution is Coralie Carmichael as the Nurse, in which role she has her first opportunity for a long time of doing character work. For some time past, Miss Carmichael has been invariably cast to type and her work had begun to suffer. The Nurse gives her that chance to which her versatility entitles her and she has made the most of it.

The trip to Egypt is calling for a considerable amount of new dealing and the company, as a whole, probably, will be the better for the changing round. The teamwork is better this season than it has been and the reshuffle should make it still more so.

J. J. HAYES

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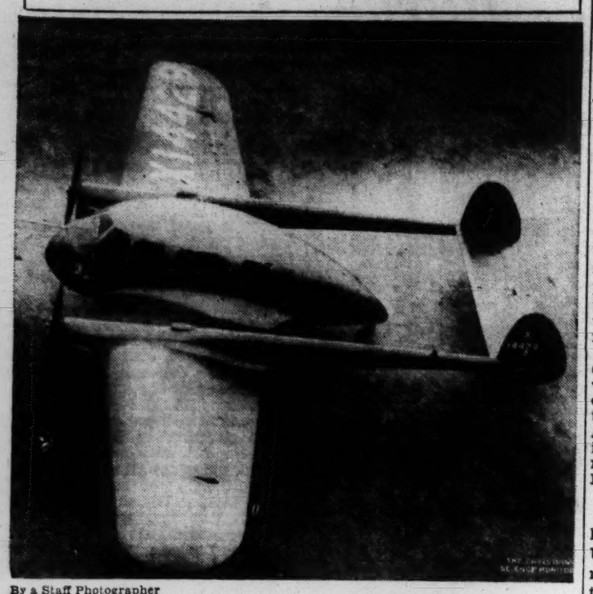

By a Staff Photographer

This "Crusader" Plane Carries Four Passengers

'Flying Wing' Is Latest Entrant In Field of 'Flivver Planes'

Aviation

A trim and certainly most flyable-looking version of the "flivver plane" is the Crusader, product of the American Gyro Company, of Denver, Colo., which is shortly to move its plant to Los Angeles. It is virtually a "flying wing" and combines the virtues of a private plane with a commercial transport job. It has a short cabin of teardrop shape with wide visibility and partially isolated from noise since no engines are fastened on its nose or rear. Twin Menasco inverted-type motors are mounted on the horizontal struts which form the framework of the flying wing. The double rudders plus the wide elevator give plenty of piloting control. Twin motors of 150 horsepower each give an opportunity to find a landing place if one of them should quit.

The Crusader's cabin accommodates four people, an ideal size for a "family" type plane. It has a cruising speed of about 140 miles an hour. On a test flight from Denver to Los Angeles the plane is said to have consumed only 11 gallons of gasoline an hour.

It's "Captain" Now

Its "Captain" and "First Officer" aboard one American air company's liners now. Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., operators between New York and Los Angeles, have recently changed the nomenclature of their business before too many of its names become fixed in the minds of the public and its own employees.

So, from now on, TWA says, the man in command of every one of its planes will be the "captain" and the second in command will be the "first officer." With an eye to the future, when TWA may operate larger planes requiring larger crews, the new titles have been selected to keep pace with the increased dignity of aviation's coming of age

Other Titles Changed

All down the line TWA has also made changes in personnel names. The title "hostess," which has come to mean in popular parlance either the lady who steers you to a table in a dining room or the mistress of ceremonies at a night club, now becomes an "air hostess" aboard TWA liners.

Transportation agents who oversee the activities at each TWA station with relation to passengers, mail and express, are "passenger agents." All TWA field managers are "station agents" to prevent confusion with the regular field managers which most airports now have. Former radio dispatchers are now termed "radio men" by TWA to differentiate them from "flight dispatchers" who are equivalent to "starters" in other transport businesses. "Radio men" on TWA handle all the air message traffic.

Which, incidentally, brings a picture of the enlarged role that may be played by the "Captains" of the giant "Clipper" flying boats operating on the route to China. Men of Capt. Edwin C. Musick's status, no doubt, will have the same rating as the captain of a ship. Thus we can visualize Captain Musick with the authority to perform marriages or to throw an unruly crew member or passenger "in the brig." The former role will undoubtedly be employed by some publicity-seeking Hollywood star. As for the latter function, where exactly is the "brig" on a "Clipper?" Will they just lock up the recalcitrant passenger or crew with the trunks?

Carburetor De-Icer

Formation of ice in the carburetor, which has been attributed as possibly one of the causes of the recent air disaster in Arkansas and which was the principal cause of the Rogers-Post crash in Alaska, has, it is believed, been solved by a British automatic de-icing unit.

This device admits small amounts of alcohol to the fuel mixture and thus prevents it from freezing. Again, since too much alcohol might impair the efficiency of the fuel a thermometer is employed as a thermostat which sets the alcohol flowing.

The Royal Aeronautical Research Bureau in Great Britain has also evolved an automatic fuel mixture control which has produced savings of from 14 to 30 per cent in fuel consumption over a period of several months. In a large unit such as the Royal Air Force, the savings here are considerable.

Take the "Bumps" Out?

Aviation, like many another new industry, stills lacks some of the tools of its trade since there is often no conception of the form such a tool ought to take. Thus a new experimental "tool," a "gust" tunnel, has just been developed at Akron, Ohio, in the Guggenheim Building overlooking the municipal airport.

From this "gust tunnel" the natural scientists at the institute hope to solve many problems on the effect of turbulences in the air upon airships and planes. This tunnel will produce crosscurrents of wind at high pressures. From it may be learned much about aerodynamic design to compensate for the uncertainties of air currents.

For instance, data might result from experiments at Akron which would permit smooth level flight on windy and gusty days, a work that might make air travel more attractive for those now unable to fly or for those who fear the oftimes unsteadiness of some flights. All previous experiment has been carried on in the original wind tunnel at Akron which produces only vertical air streams.

Chicago and Denver To Be Streamlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—Overnight service between Chicago and Denver will be given by two streamlined trains just ordered by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. These 10-car, light-weight, stainless-steel trains will be the longest yet built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here.

Known as the Denver zephyrs they will include sleeping cars, compartment cars, parlor cars, de luxe coaches with reclining chairs, lounges, diners and observation cars. Except for their greater length they will be similar in exterior appearance to the zephyrs already in use by the Burlington.

The proposed schedule between Chicago and Denver will offer 16-hour running time in place of 27 hours.

Temple Proposes Closer Contacts With Outer World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—A new educational plan to "increase the university's sensitivity to current educational trends" was launched at Temple University Jan. 18 when Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of the institution, announied that a committee of 100 prominent Philadelphians is to be organized to keep the university in close contact with developments in the world which call for new types of educational work.

Dr. Beury spoke at a "Ten Years of Progress Dinner" in Mitten Hall, which marked the close of his decade of leadership since the passing on of the founder, Dr. Russell H. Conwell. About 1500 people crowded the hall, in which President Roosevelt is to receive an honorary degree on February 22.

Known as Associates

The new group of 100 is to be known as the "Associates of Temple University." Its members will transmit to college officials the information and ideas which they obtain regarding the immediate educational needs of the community.

"It is contemplated," said Dr. Beury, "that the appointees be men and women of high enough standing to have access to the opinions and confidences of others in the business or professional group, but not so high, or in so rarified an atmosphere, as to remove them from the daily problems of the average members of their particular group.

Set Precedent

"We are confident," he continued, "that Temple University should gain from this close association with representatives of community interest, a degree of sensitivity never before attained by urban universities, and should set a precedent that must be followed by all sister institutions desirous of keeping step with the swiftly changing aspects of the modern world of business and industry."

The whole striking development of the university, Dr. Beury declared, is due to practical application of the founder's unique conception of responsiveness to the needs of the community in which it exists.

"The value of a university to its constituency," he said, "can be measured directly in terms of the degree to which it is conscious of the ever-changing needs of the social and economic interests around it."

Other Speakers

Among other speakers at the dinner were Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, and Mrs. Curtis Bok, prominent Philadelphia welfare workers. Mayor S. Davis Wilson extended greetings on behalf of the city.

A bust of Dr. Beury by Boris Blai, director of the new Stella Elkins Tyler School of Fine Arts of Temple University, was presented to the college as another feature of the dinner.

Temple University has shown a very marked growth during Dr. Beury's direction of the institution. It is one of the few colleges in the country which has balanced its budget during the depression. Despite the economic situation its assets have been increased by more than $6,000,000 during the past 10 years.

The administration has not been obliged to reduce the salaries of teaching staff or office personnel during the years of the depression.

Quotes From Congress

Bonus—Political Contributions and the Post Offices —Dealings With Foreign People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts:

I cannot accept the contention that prepayment of the bonus at this time, in advance of maturity, will dangerously overload the Government's debt structure, while it is admitted that new bond issues for new ventures can be floated with entire safety.

Senator Matthew M. Neely (D), West Virginia:

Let us immediately pay our debt to the veterans with our own money instead of borrowing it, and thereby improvidently increasing our burden of interest by almost $2,000,000,000. If we fail to do our duty in this matter, we may depend upon it that, sooner or later, the retribution that sent MacDuff to the battlefield to slay Macbeth, the retribution that beheaded untold thousands of the people of France, the retribution that stripped Great Britain of her American colonies will relentlessly pursue us to the end of our days.

Senator William E. Borah (R) Idaho:

I shall not vote for the bill with any degree of enthusiasm; but this matter of paying the soldiers' bonus has been here now, off and on, for about 20 years. There was only one time when we could have determined not to pay the bonus as provided in the committee amendment, and that was before we made the contract to do so.

Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) Oregon:

We know that the payment of this money at this time will perform a part of the function of a costly public works program, but that it will not do so by the creation of a new debt.

Senator Arthur Capper (R) Kansas:

They received $1 a day for risking their lives on the battlefield. Their companions who were not inducted into service made wages many times that amount.

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) Michigan:

I am trying to correct the situation by which the postmasters of this country are cracked down upon by candidates for office and compelled to make contributions to political campaigns. If the gentleman will bring in a bill here putting first-, second-, and third-class postmasters under the civil service, then I will be with him and go along with him, because I think it is deplorable that the post offices of this nation are being run by political henchmen.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R), Ohio:

In our dealings with foreign people we cannot take as a criterion the policy that they employ toward us. If we did, we would be at wordy war and at outs with them at all times.

A. F. of L. Head Hints Action on Lewis Split

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—The possibility of some action by the American Federation of Labor executive council on the formation of the Committee for Industrial Unionism was seen today with the issue again on the conference agenda.

No decision was reached yesterday after the council discussed implications of the new group, formed by John L. Lewis, chief of the miners, to promote industrial organization. The federation is committed traditionally to craft instead of industrial unions.

William Green, federation head, said representatives of unions affiliated with the new committee might be asked to appear before the council today. He said there was a "general desire and disposition on the part of all members of the council to secure all information possible" on the committee, formed by Mr. Lewis after he resigned from the council because of a split over the industrial issue.

Lasting Peace Seen Only in Reduction Of Economic Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—"If goods can't cross international frontiers, armies will," Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declared in an address yesterday at the Wharton School Assembly in the University of Pennsylvania's Irvine Auditorium. "If the world is to enjoy peace and stable prosperity," he said, "nations must pursue economic policies which permit peace."

Economic disarmament is even more important than military disarmament in planning for lasting peace, Mr. Sayre asserted. "It will not do to deal with symptoms rather than causes," he added. "Much effort has been spent since the war in seeking to limit or reduce national armaments. But, until very recent years comparatively little effort has been spent in seeking to limit or reduce economic armaments."

"It is absolutely impossible for some 50 nations to achieve or maintain a satisfactory standard of living as self-contained units," Mr. Sayre asserted. "The United States with its richly diversified resources and industries can, perhaps, attain as high a measure of self-sufficiency as can any nation—and yet all but the most extreme of the economic nationalists would admit that any sweeping program of complete economic self-sufficiency, even for the United States, is impossible in the world of fact.

After listing the huge quantities of food stuffs, and other things essential to modern standards of living, which are imported into the United States, Mr. Sayre stressed the need of raw materials produced abroad to feed many American industries. He went on to show that these industries depend upon export trade to earn the extra margin of profit which makes quantity production and low domestic prices possible in many cases.

Foundation to Handle Gifts for Edsel Ford

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—Edsel Ford's large gifts to charity will be handled hereafter by a corporation known as the Ford Foundation, Clifford B. Longley, attorney for the Ford Motor Company, said yesterday.

Mr. Ford could not be reached at once for a statement. He has been for years extremely reticent about his gifts, which include a contribution of $100,000 or more annually to the Detroit community chest fund, but they are known to be large.

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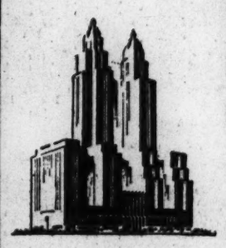

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Listed Stock Quotations

Aircrafts Only Firm Issues in Irregular Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Generally Easier Trend Is Shown In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Neglect sent the majority of prices drifting gently downward in the stock market today.

The closing of the London Stock Exchange and important commodity markets here restricted dealings, which ran at the slowest hourly rate this year.

The early finish saw cotton a little higher, while wheat was about steady and corn a shade easy.

Some of the sugar shares and aircrafts edged up a little, but most of the usual favorites slipped fractions.

Losers of a point or less included American Telephone, Union Pacific, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, American Can, North American, General Motors, and Western Union.

American Sugar and Manati each gained around a point, and Douglas, Boeing and United Aircraft added major fractions.

The closing tone was easy. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Retail Sales Rising

Early estimates of January retail trade were pleasing to the financial district. Sales of out-of-town stores were expected to show an increase of around 10 per cent over the 1935 level. It was thought the business of department stores in New York City would run about 5 per cent ahead of last January.

Forward buying in commodity markets, it was believed in some quarters, is likely to be resumed quickly, in view of the Supreme Court's refusal to grant the Government a rehearing in the rice millers' case. Both wholesalers and retailers, in a number of instances, were said to have found it difficult to formulate definite buying programs because of processing tax uncertainties. With the release of impounded taxes to manufacturers, it was felt the mills will soon reach an agreement on refunds to be given distributors.

Sterling, at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions, was ⅛ of a cent easier at $4.94⅞ and the French franc was off .00¼ of a cent at 6.59½.

Bond Slightly Lower

The bond market today was still under the influence of reactionary currents, but losses were moderate in the general run of corporate obligations.

Rails and a few other groups which had moved up sharply since the start of the year were offered in fair volume against a rather limited number of bids. United States Governments were quiet during the early trading, with price changes about evenly divided as to small gains and losses.

Such issues as Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s were in demand at slightly better values.

Bonds which sold off fractions or more in the course of the forenoon dealings included American Rolling Mill 4½s, American Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Rock Island General 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Trading was limited to a small number of foreign groups and of these French 7½s and Uruguay 6s were lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris: Domestic issues continued their downward trend on the Bourse today in face of the Cabinet crises. International shares advanced with Suez and Royal Dutch leading. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: After an irregular opening, business declined on the Boerse and closed quiet.

London: The Stock Exchange, and the open markets for gold and silver suspended dealings, although banks and the money markets remained open. Foreign exchanges were quoted early in the British capital, but later dealings were suspended.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	p.m.	Net Chg
March	11.36	11.42	11.36	11.39	+.03
May	11.05	11.12	11.05	11.10	+.04
July	10.70	10.76	10.70	10.74	+.06
October	10.24	10.30	10.24	10.28	+.06
December	10.19	10.25	10.19	10.22	+.06

Spots 11.95, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

* Market closed at 12 o'clock.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	11.55b	11.55b	11.55b	11.55
March	11.29	11.35	11.28	11.31
May	11.00	11.08	11.00	11.04
July	10.67	10.72	10.67	10.71
October	10.24	10.29	10.22	10.27
December	10.19	10.25	10.19	10.22

* Market closed at 12 o'clock. b—bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.92	5.93	5.92	5.93	+.02
March	5.89	5.91	5.88	5.91	+.03
May	5.83	5.85	5.83	5.85	+.03
July	5.76	5.77	5.75	5.77	+.03
October	5.53	5.57	5.53	5.57	+.04
December	5.54	5.54	5.54	5.54	

Boston Stocks

Jan. 21, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
5.75	Bos & Albany	123½	123½	123½	123¼	
..	Bigelow Sanford	24½	24½	24½	24½	
..	Copper Range	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7⅛	
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	7½	6¾	7	7⅜	
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63	62¾	62¾	63	
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	74½	73⅜	74	75½	
..	Eastern S S	10	10	10	10	
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156½	156⅜	156¾	
.62½a	Employer's Group	23¼	24¼	23½	23½	
..	Ed Elec pr pd	54	53½	53¾	53¾	
..	First Nat Stores	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47⅛	
..	Isle Royal	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
..	Maine Cent	12	12	12	12	
..	Maine Cent pf	34	33	34	34	
..	Mass Util Assn	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124	124	124	124	
..	No Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c	
7.00	Old Colony R R	62	62	62	60	
..	Pocohontas	24	24	24	24	
..	Quincy Mining	85c	85c	85c	95 c	
.40	Shawmut Assn	12	12	12	12⅜	
4.00	Torrington	95	94	95	94½	
..	Unit Gas	5	5	5	5⅛	
..	Utah Apex	1⅛	1	1	1	
..	Utah M & T	80c	80c	80c	90c	
4.50a	United Shoe M	84½	83¾	83¾	84	
1.00	United Tw Drill	24	24	24	22½	

a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. e—optional, cash or stock.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan.21	Last Jan.20
74¾	51	Acme Steel	2½	68½	68½	68½	68½
11⅞	4¼	Adams Express	.10b	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
37¼	28	Adams Millis	2	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
24⅝	8	Addressograph	.60	22⅜	22½	22⅝	22½
20¾	4½	Advance Rumely	..	4⅜	3⅞	4	4¼
8⅝	6½	Affiliated Prod	.60	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
173	104⅜	Air Reduction	3†	185	184	184	185
2⅜	⅜	Airway Elec App	..	3	3	3	3
20⅛	13¼	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
33¼	6⅝	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	..	30	29½	30	30
3⅝	¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	..	3¼	3	3	3
14⅝	2⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	..	19⅜	18¾	19	18⅝
143⅜	13¼	Alleghany pf xw (h)	..	16½	16½	16½	17
32	21	Allegheny Steel	1	34⅝	33½	34½	33¾
173	125	Allied Chem	6	163½	163½	163½	165
120	122½	Allied Chem pf	7	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
9	3¾	Allied Stores	..	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
37⅞	12	Allis Chalmers	..	36¼	35½	36¼	36¼
22¾	14	Alpha Port Cem	1	23½	22¼	22½	22
73¼	49	Allied Stores pf	5	70½	70	70½	..
4½	2¼	Amal Leather	..	4½	4½	4½	4¾
40	26	Amal Leather pf	2	43¾	41½	41¾	41¼
80	48½	Amerada	2	81½	81½	81½	82
57¾	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	3	56¾	56½	56¼	56
47¼	13½	Am Bank Note	.25b	44½	43	43	45
70	40	Am Bank Note pf	3	65½	65	65	65½
14½	6½	Am Crystal Sug	..	17¼	16½	16⅞	17½
92¾	72	Am Crys Sug 1pf	6	90¾	90	90	91
42¼	21	Am Brake S&F	1†	44½	43¾	45¾	46½
129	119	Am Brake S&F pf	..	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
149⅜	110	Am Can	4†	129½	128	129	130
168	151¾	Am Can pf	7	165½	165½	165½	..
33⅞	10	Am Car & Fdry	..	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	33
65	25½	Am Car & F pf	..	62	62	62	63
33¼	8	Am Chain	..	38⅜	37½	37⅞	38¼
96	66	Am Chicle	3	90⅝	90¼	90¼	..
9¼	2⅜	Am Colortype	..	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	11⅜
35¾	22½	Am Com Alcohol	..	29¼	28½	28½	29¼
9¼	¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	..	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
42	14	Am & For Pow	..	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	8
38⅛	12	Am & For Pow pf	..	35½	35	35	35½
17	3⅞	Am & For Pw 2pf	..	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅜
15½	8¼	Am & For Pow 6	1	13	13	13	13
6⅞	3	Am Hawaiian	..	8⅜	7⅝	7⅝	6⅝
38¾	2.40	Am Hide & L	..	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
7⅞	1⅞	Am Home pr	..	3	2⅞	3	3
4½	1⅞	Am Ice	..	4	4	4	3⅞
11⅜	4½	Am International	..	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
27¾	9	Am Locomotive	..	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜	26⅝
75¼	32	Am Loco pf	..	75	74½	75	76
12⅝	4¼	Am Mach & Met	..	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10¼
32½	13½	Am Metal	..	32	31¼	31½	31½
33¼	18½	Am Mach & Fdy	.80	27⅞	27½	27½	27½
8⅜	1½	Am Pow & Lt	..	9	8⅞	8⅝	9⅛
41½	8⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	1¼	39¾	39½	39½	39¾
49½	10½	Am P&L 6% pf	1½	47⅝	47½	47¼	47½
25⅛	10½	Am Radiator	..	25½	24⅝	25	25⅛
32¾	15¾	Am Rolling Mill	1.20	30½	30¼	30⅜	30¼
95⅜	6	Am Safety Razor	5	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	..
26¼	20	Am Shipbuilding	2	29¾	29	29¾	29¼
64⅜	31⅜	Am Smelt & Ref	.40b	59⅜	58	59	59
117¼	101⅜	Am Sm&R 6% pf	6	104½	104½	104½	104¾
144¼	72½	Am Tobacco	5	99¼	99	99¼	98¼
107	74¾	Am Tobacco B	5	101	100½	101	100¾
25¼	12	Am Steel Fdries	..	25	24½	25	25
113	88	Am Steel F pf	2	110¼	110	110	..
141	129⅛	Am Tobacco pf	6	138¾	137½	138¼	..
43	32½	Am Stores	2†	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
70½	50⅛	Am Sugar Ref	2	56⅛	56	56⅛	55½
140½	124	Am Sug Ref pf	7	139	139	139	139
160½	98⅞	Am Tel & Tel	9	160	158	158½	160⅜
10¼	2½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	..	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
3⅛	⅜	Am Tye P pf (h)	..	3½	3½	3½	3½
22¾	7⅛	Am Wat W & E	1	22¼	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
68¾	35½	Am Woolen pf	..	69½	68¼	68¼	68¾
10⅜	4⅞	Am Woolen	..	11¼	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
11¾	2¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	..	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
3⅜	⅜	Am Writ Pap (h)	..	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅝
5⅞	3	Am Zinc Lead&S	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
30	8	Anaconda Cop	..	28⅜	28	28⅛	28
17⅜	10⅞	Anchor Cap	.60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
109	60½	Anchor Cap pf	6½	108	108	108	108
4	1½	A P W Paper	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
52	36	Archer Daniels	1†	45½	45¼	45⅝	46
117	97	Armour Del pf	..	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅜
..	6¼	Armour Ill	..	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
70⅜	55½	Armour Ill ipr pf	6	71⅞	71⅞	71¾	71¾
9⅝	4	Arnold Constable	.50	8	8	8	8
97	32¼	Artloom Corp	..	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	100¾
50¾	16½	Armstrong Cork	1†	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	48¾
13¾	1½	Asso Dry Goods	..	14	14	14	14
44	29¾	Asso Oil	.1e	46	46	46	46½
60	36¾	Atchison T&SF	2e	67⅞	66⅝	67	66½
92⅛	68⅜	Atchison pf	5	98½	98½	98½	99¼
37¼	19½	Atl Coast Line	..	29½	28	29¼	29½
19¾	6	Atl Gulf & WI pf	..	15	15	15	..
28	20½	Atl Refining	1	30⅜	29½	30½	30
48½	32¾	Atlas Powder	2	52¼	51	51½	50½
115	100¾	Atlas Powder pf	6	113	112	113	..
19½	4	Atlas Tack	..	24	23¾	24	23½
45½	15	Auburn Auto	..	41	40½	40⅝	40½
14	5½	Austin Nichols	..	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
..	5¼	Aviation Corp Del	..	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾

—B—

..	6⅝	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
..	40	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	..	39	38¾	38¾	38¼
..	18	Balt & Ohio	..	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	17⅜
..	25¼	Balt & Ohio pf	..	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	23½
..	44½	Bangor & Aroos	..	44	44	44	..
..	110	Bangor & Ar pf	..	114½	114½	114½	..
..	88	Barker Bros pf	..	32	32	32	..
..	66¾	Bayuk Cig	..	64	64	64	64¾
..	14⅜	Barnsdall A	.60†	16⅜	16	16¼	16
..	70½	Barnsdall B	.50c	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
..	95	Beech-Nut Pack	3	89½	89½	89½	89½
..	22¼	Bendix Aviation	..	22⅛	21¾	21¾	22
..	21	Beneficial Ind Ln	..	21	20½	20½	20⅞
..	52¾	Best & Co	..	52½	52	52⅝	52½
..	50½	Bethlehem Steel	..	49½	49¼	49⅞	50⅜
..	127	Beth Steel pf	..	125¾	125¾	127½	127½
..	16⅜	Blaw Knox	..	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16½
..	20	Bloomingdale	..	20	20	20	..
..	24⅛	Boeing Airplane	..	23	22	23	23¼
..	53¼	Bohn Alum & Br	..	53¼	52½	52⅞	52½
..	94	Bon Ami A	..	94½	94	94	94½
..	43¾	Bon Ami B	2†	43¾	41	41	41⅞
..	27⅜	Borden	..	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	26¼
..	65	Borg Warner	..	65	64	64½	65
..	8⅞	Boston & Maine	..	8½	8⅛	8½	9
..	23¼	Botany A pf (h)	..	23	23	23¼	..
..	55⅜	Briggs Mfg	..	53⅜	51⅝	53	51⅝
..	17⅛	Bridgeport Brass	..	16¾	16⅜	16½	16½
..	55	Briggs & Strat	..	50½	49½	49¾	49½
..	42	Bristol Myers	2†	41¾	41¼	41¼	41½
..	46¾	Brooklyn Man T	..	43⅝	42	43¼	42
..	100	Brooklyn M T pf	..	37	37	37	38
..	51½	Brooklyn Queens	..	6¼	5½	5¾	5⅞
..	38	Brooklyn Q pf	.75	38	36½	36½	38
..	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	55
..	11½	Brunswick Balke	..	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
..	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	..	4¼	4	4	4
..	17¾	Bucyrus Er pf	..	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8¼
..	3	Budd Mfg rts	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	9¾	Budd Mfg	..	10¼	10	10	10⅛
..	97½	Budd Mfg pf	..	94	93	94	..
..	14⅜	Budd Wheel	..	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
..	24½	Bullard	..	25¾	25	25⅛	25
..	68¾	Burns Bros B (h)	..	35½	35½	35½	..
..	10¾	Burns Bros pf (h)	..	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
..	28	Burrdughs Add	.60†	26½	26⅜	26⅝	27
..	3⅛	Bush Term (h)	..	5½	4¾	5⅛	5
..	10½	Bush Term deb (h)	..	17¼	16	17	16½
..	22½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	..	22½	20⅞	22	21½
..	3½	Butler Cop & Zinc	..	3½	3	3½	3½
..	1¾	Butetrick (h)	..	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
..	20⅝	Byers	..	21½	21	21	21½
..	66	Byers pf	..	73	73	73	73

—C—

42½	30½	Calif Packing	1½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34¼
1⅝	¾	Callahan Z & L	..	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛
6¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla	..	6⅜	6¾	6¾	7
30¾	7½	Campbell Wy&C	1	30¾	30⅛	30½	30½
17⅝	8⅛	Canada Dry	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
56½	50	Canada South'n	..	55	55	55	..
13⅜	8⅜	Canadian Pacific	..	11	10⅞	11	11
40¼	30	Cannon Mills	2	42	41½	41½	42¼
14	4⅜	Capital Admin	..	14½	14½	14½	..
88	82¼	Caro Clinch & O	4	90	90	90	..
38	32½	Capital Admin pf	3	48	48	48	48
95	85	Caro Clinch & O	5	93	93	93	93
..	8⅛	Carriers & Gen Co	.20	8	8	8	8
111¼	45¾	Case Thresh	..	99	97½	97½	..
60	36½	Caterpillar Trac	.50b	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	55
35¾	19½	Celanese Corp	..	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29
21½	16⅛	Celotex Co N	..	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24
62¾	55	Celotex Co pf N	..	61½	60¾	61½	61
12⅜	6¼	Central Aguirre	..	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
62½	34	Central RR of NJ	..	47¾	47	47¾	..
12⅜	6¼	Century Ribbon	..	9	9	9	9¼
65⅜	38⅜	Cerro de Pasco	4	49	47⅝	48⅝	49
15⅜	3⅜	Certain-Teed	..	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅞
88¼	23	Certain-Teed pf	..	83½	83½	83½	..
2¼	⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
2	1	Chi & E Ill (h)	..	3	3	3	..
54½	37½	Ches & Ohio	2.80	54½	53¾	53⅜	54
64	39	Chesapeake Corp	..	64	63¼	64	64
6¾	1⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	..	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
3¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	..	5	4⅞	5	5
35	15¾	Chi Mail Order	1†	28¼	28¼	28½	28¾
3	1	Chi Mil & St P (h)	..	2½	2½	2½	2¼
4¾	3¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	4½	4	4	4
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	..	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
10⅝	3⅜	Chi & N'west pf (h)	..	8½	8½	8½	8½
20⅜	4⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	..	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	19½
54¾	20	Chi Pneu Tool pf	..	52	52	52	52¼
2⅜	¾	Chi Rk I & P (h)	..	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1	1¼	Chi R I & P 6% (h)	..	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
4¼	1⅜	Chi R I & P 7% (h)	..	6¼	5¾	5¾	..
19¾	9¼	Chi Yellow Cab	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
31¾	25	Chickasha Cot O	2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	29½
9	3½	Childs Co	.25e	10	10	10	10¼
26	9	Chile Copper	2.40	25½	25½	25½	..
93⅞	31	Chrysler	3	87¼	85½	88⅝	86½
24⅞	12	City Ice & Fuel	..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
100	69¾	City Ice & Fuel pf	6½	83½	83	83½	9
6½	3¼	City Stores	..	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
27⅝	12¼	Clark Equipment	.80	24¼	23¾	24	..
48½	27⅜	Cleve Gr Br Co	1†	42¼	42	42¼	42⅜
57¾	20	Clusett Peabody	1	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	55
93	72½	Coca-Cola	2	88⅛	88	88	88¼
21	15½	Colgate-Palm-	.50	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
107¼	101	Colg-Palm-P pf	6	105	105	105	105
50	9	Collins & Aikman	.50e	48½	47½	47½	47½
..	5½	Colo F & Ir (h)	..	.⅝	6½	6¾	6¾
29	8	Colo F&I pf (h)	..	41	41	41	41
17½	6⅝	Colo & So 2pf	..	19½	19½	19½	..
15⅜	3⅜	Columbia Gas	.20e	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14½
90½	35½	Columbia G pf A	6	95¾	95¾	95½	94⅝
49⅞	40	Columbia Pic vtc	1†	42½	42¾	43¼	43¼
101¼	87	Columbian vtc n	4†	99	98¼	98¼	99¼
58	39½	Comm Credit	2½	47⅝	47	47⅜	47½
72	56¼	Comm Inv Tr	3†	59⅞	59	59⅞	59½
105	97⅞	Comm I Tr 6½ %	..	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
23⅜	16½	Comm Solvents	.60	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
4¼	3	Commth & So	..	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
71	29½	Comwith &S 6pf	..	71	70¼	71	70
11	5⅞	Conde Nast Pub	..	9	9	9	..
45¾	27	Congoleum Nairn	1.60	43½	43	43	43
49	14⅝	Conn Ry & Lt	..	18	18	18	18¼
..	7½	Consol Film Ind	..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	6
22½	14¼	1½m Consol Film I pf	..	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜
11¼	7	Consol Cigar	..	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
34¾	15⅞	Consol Gas	..	32¾	32	32½	32½
105⅛	72¼	Consol Gas pf	5	106½	106½	106½	106½
6¾	1½	Consol Laundries	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
12⅜	6½	Consol Oil	.25e	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
8¼	2½	Consol Rys Cu pf	..	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9
23½	22	Container n	..	20½	20	20½	20½
..	8	Consol Textile (h)	..	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13⅜	¼	Cont Baking A	..	15½	15½	15½	15¾
11¾	4½	Cont Baking B	..	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
17⅜	⅝	Cont Baking pf	..	73	72½	72½	73
69	46¼	Cont Can	4	83½	82	83	84½
99½	62⅜	Cont Can pf	3	99½	98	98	98½
30½	7	Cont Dia Fibre	1.05e	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
44⅞	28⅞	Cont Insurance	1.20†	42¾	42½	42¾	43¾
..	2¾	Cont Motors	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
35	15⅛	Cont Oil	1	35⅛	34½	35⅛	34¾
74	62	Cons Cig pf	..	77⅝	77¾	77½	77½
69¾	41¾	Corn Exchange	3	66	65¾	65	65
78⅝	60	Corn Products	3	71½	70¼	70¼	71⅝

—D—

58¾	22¾	Deere & Co	..	57½	57	57½	56¾
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel W G Co	23½	23½	23½	23⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¼
19⅝	11	..	Del Lack & W	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15¾
5	1½	..	Denver R G pr (h)	6⅛	6	6	6¼
50⅜	35½	.1†	Devoe & Ray 9	45¼	43	45¼	43
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32½	32¼	32½	32¾
41	30½	1½†	Diamond Match	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37¼
41½	34¾	1½†	Diamond M pf	38½	38½	38⅛	38½
44⅞	34½	2†	Dome Mines	47⅜	46¼	47	46
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	11½	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	60⅜	58¼	58⅜	58¾
1	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1⅜	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2½	2½	2½	2¼
8¼	2	..	Dunhill Inter	6½	6½	6½	..
146½	86⅝	3.60	du Pont de Nem	143	142	142	143
132	126½	6	du Pont deb	129⅞	129½	129⅞	129⅞

—E—

8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
172½	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	160¾	160	160	160
30⅝	16⅜	1†	Eaton M'g	29⅜	29	29¼	29⅜
38¾	19¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	36⅞	36½	36½	36⅝
14⅜	3½	..	Elec Boat	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
8

Business and Industry

Commerce Secretary Says Profit and Loss System Must Stand

Commerce and Finance

Integrated Power System Envisaged By Federal Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Creation of a "geographically and economically integrated power system" in the United States is envisaged by the Federal Power Commission.

In its annual report to Congress, the commission found in the Utility Holding Company Act a larger application of the principle previously laid down in legislation that the nation's water power resources should be fully utilized.

No Legal Link to TVA

The commission has no legal link to the Tennessee Valley Authority, but as part of the Administration's general power set-up it complements the TVA theory of developing resources in economic and geographic areas.

This theory, to a certain extent, has been attacked by TVA foes, and it is one of the points involved in the constitutional test of that act.

"A primary objective of this Act (the holding company Act)," the commission said, "Is a planned coordination of the power facilities and resources of the nation.

"The commission is directed to divide the country into the most economic regional districts and to accomplish, either by voluntary action of the utilities themselves, or by compulsory commission action on the plea of a state commission or a public utility, the inter-connection and co-ordination of public utility power facilities within such districts.

Authority Over Transfers

"Authority over transfers and consolidations of operating facilities subject to the commission jurisdiction is given to the commission as a necessary means toward developing this co-ordination process and the maintenance of adequate service. . . .

"These provisions for a planned co-ordinated power development are to be properly construed in the commission's opinion, in the light of the accumulated evidence before the Congress, that control of electric rates is not sufficient in itself to assure an adequate supply of electric energy and that if this is to be realized, rate control must be supplemented by authority to bring about a geographically and economically integrated power system. . . .

"Hydroelectric development, subject to federal jurisdiction shall conform to the most comprehensive and economic plan for the best utilization of the water power resources of the nation."

Economist Sees Good Wool Year in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 — A fair-sized and "safe" return to wool growers is seen during the year 1936 by A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, and the Fairchild Publications.

In a talk before the Montana Wool Growers Association, Mr. Zelomek expressed the opinion that wool prices are now at such levels that further sharp advances would ultimately act as a setback to the industry, due to lost consumption.

Although wool is now in probably the strongest statistical position on record, a result to a great extent of the tremendous consumption in 1935, yet the speaker questioned whether this fact has not already been discounted in the sharp advance in prices.

"The following are the most important factors that contributed to the increased consumption in 1935: the increased output of men's clothing, the greater use of wool in the women's wear field, the larger distribution of sports and specialty fabrics, for skiing, etc., the revival of home knitting, the increased production of automobiles, and, therefore, upholstery fabrics, government contracts, replacement of inventories, etc."

Roper Says Social Objectives Must Be an Economic Factor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Declaring that a sound and practical basis had been laid for better co-operation between business and government, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper last night told 1500 delegates to the silver jubilee convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania that "the profit and loss system of American business must be maintained and must be assured general channels of constructive progress." In the course of his talk he emphasized the thesis that industrial mass production methods applied to home building represented "the present outstanding immediate opportunity" for new enterprise and re-employment.

Commenting on the rather striking trend in the last 14 years toward the concentration of wealth in fewer hands, he warned that "extremely individualistic enterprise" must give way to "a greater degree of inter-related activity," to eliminate common evils and abuses, and to attain common objectives.

Interlocking interests leading to centralized financial and industrial control "in many instances caused evils and abuses," he charged, and added:

"I conceive it to be a fundamental responsibility of all business men to study and apply the lessons that are taught by these long-term economic and social trends and so to direct their affairs, in a gradual and adaptable manner, that inequities and disparities will not grow.

Social Objectives Vital

"The experiences of the depression and the record of the preceding two decades of our national life seemed to teach this fundamental question: There must be a better balanced relationship established and maintained between economic procedures and social objectives. It should be constantly kept in mind that there is a grave responsibility resting upon us all to keep our conduct as a nation in harmony with and in support of the ideals of the nation.

"Personal contacts covering a period of many years, and particularly the last 34 months as Secretary of Commerce, have convinced me that the majority of business men are keenly aware of this fundamental problem of balancing economic procedures and social objectives. As individuals and as officials of their companies, they believe in this approach.

"The difficulty has been, however, that there have existed no agencies or media through which these individual approaches could be crystallized into group endeavors.

"It seems to me that we have probably now progressed far enough along the recovery road to make an honest appraisal of the entire situation as a basis for formulating a philosophy of co-operative and corrective understanding and action which will enable business and government to eliminate many conflicts and to work mutually toward an objective of further sustained and consolidated recovery.

"Such a program, it seems to me, must be in accord with the following principles: The profit and loss system of American business must be maintained and must be assured general channels of constructive progress. After all, it is a misnomer to call it the profit system, because the net results of business must be judged over a long period of time and must take into account the profits of one year and the losses of another."

Retailers' Service Creditable

Mr. Roper declared that "the vast and predominant majority of retailers" who had been "motivated by the service aspect of being purchasing agents for the consumer" had conducted their affairs "with an enlightened management which redounds credit to them."

"When both management and capital emphasize consumer service and benefits," he went on, "they are not only conforming to a social objective which is fundamental to democracy, but they are also adhering to the principles of what is termed 'good business.'"

From Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of Standard Statistics Company of New York, the delegates heard that business recovery from depression lows, while gratifying, has not gone far enough, and not nearly so far as it could be made to go. Certain aspects of American political policy, Mr. Sloan declared, have functioned to bar a more sweeping recovery. Moreover, he added, if a substantial rise is to occur during the near term future, important new elements must be injected into the situation.

The recipe for improving matters he held to be largely increased production of goods, especially in the heavy industries. It was impossible to increase the sum total of prosperity without increasing the total volume of production, Mr. Sloan declared. One force restraining this trend he found to be the Government's public utility policy; another was political control of the railroads, and a third was described as the crop control plans applied to agriculture.

Treatment of Customer

An address by Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, president of Bonwit, Teller, Inc. of New York City, on the need for a better understanding and appreciation of the customer features the meeting of the store management and personnel group today. Mrs. Odlum, who is the only woman head of a big specialty shop, stressed that a cash customer did not always get the service that the customer with a charge account received and that this was a situation every store management should correct.

"My feeling is that every woman who spends her money in a store is entitled to exactly the same treatment," she said. "I think it is unfair to let her feel by word or gesture that her money is not just as good as the next woman's."

Investment Expert Optimistic

Fred C. Hanssen, president of the Thomas Gibson Investment Service, speaking at the luncheon meeting, saw the economic recovery movement now in its fourth phase, and declared it will be stimulated by two factors — emission of bonus payments and increased outlays by the Works Progress Administration.

"It is estimated that the combined outlays from these sources may total as much as $4,000,000,000 during the first quarter of the year," he said, "and it is inconceivable that such a stimulation would not, under existing conditions, have marked repercussions in the field of trade, finance, corporate profits and security prices. In other words, the definite prospect is held of a major rise in general trade in the early months of 1936. . . .

"Confidence in the future has been growing since the national industrial recovery act decision. Improving values of general trade and rising corporate profits are furnishing an incentive to enlarge and modernize plants. It is estimated that in the second half of 1935 about $1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose."

Production of Hogs Shows Marked Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — The latest pig crop report indicates an increase in hog slaughter next summer and the following winter, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The 1935 fall pig crop was 31 per cent larger than the 1934 fall crop, and a 24 per cent increase in the number of sows to farrow next spring is reported. Most of last fall's crop will be marketed next summer, and the crop next spring will be marketed the following winter.

On the basis of these figures, the downtrend in hog production has been checked and increasing slaughter supplies of hogs are likely during the next 12 months at least.

Germany also is expanding hog production, says the bureau's current report on world hog and pork prospects. There were 2 per cent fewer hogs in Germany in early December than a year earlier, but the number of bred sows on hand was 11 per cent larger, and there was an increase of 5 per cent in the number of pigs under two months of age.

Perkins Bankruptcy Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—House approval was given yesterday to the Perkins bill designed to make it more difficult to force bankruptcy reorganization of a business.

The measure, which goes to the Senate, provides that before a corporation may be compelled by its creditors, to reorganize, they must hold at least 5 per cent of the concern's indebtedness, and in no case less than $1000.

Present law provides that three or more creditors holding $1000 indebtedness may force the reorganization if the indebtedness is not met.

Germany to Make Fibrous Glass by New U. S. Process

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 21 — Glass manufacturing interests in Dusseldorf, Germany, start 1936 with the production of fibrous glass in vastly improved form through licensing patents and equipment resulting from recent developments in the United States.

That information is disclosed here with the shipment by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, of two machines to Dusseldorf, one to produce fibrous glass and the other to make such glass available as thread and yarn for textile purposes.

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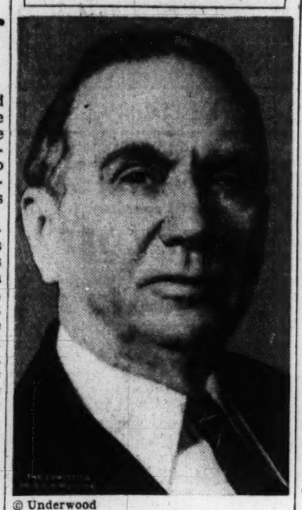

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Daniel C. Roper
Secretary of Commerce of the United States

Roosevelt Retains RFC Board Intact Except for Stephens

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—With the exception of one director, President Roosevelt yesterday proposed to retain intact the top executive personnel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Roosevelt renominated Chairman Jesse H. Jones and all other members of the board except Hubert D. Stephens, New Albany, Miss., Democrat, who asked that he not be renamed.

Mr. Stephens said he had accepted appointment to fill out the unexpired term of Harvey Couch last March with the understanding he would not be reappointed. After a brief rest at his Mississippi home, he said he probably will resume the practice of law.

If confirmed by the Senate, those renominated will serve additional one-year terms. Besides Mr. Jones, they are Charles T. Fisher Jr., Detroit automobile executive, Carrol B. Merriam, Topeka, Kan., banker, Frederic H. Taber, New Bedford, Mass., manufacturer, banker and attorney, all Republicans; Charles B. Henderson, of San Francisco, former United States Senator from Nevada, a Democrat.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. serves as an ex officio director.

Mr. Jones, elected chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1933, is expected to continue in this position.

Kansas Has Best Crop Outlook For Wheat in 3 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21—The Supreme Court decision on the AAA came too late to affect the winter wheat acreage in Kansas, since all of the wheat, consisting of 14,103,000 acres, the largest acreage in the history of the State, had been sown.

Hubert L. Collins, agricultural statistician for the United States and the State Board of Agriculture, explained that one reason for the large acreage is the shortage of carry-over from last year. With prices favorable and supplies small, the Government had permitted an increase of 5 per cent over the permitted acreage of 1934. Due to unfavorable seeding conditions in 1934, farmers were unable to seed more than 93 per cent of the permitted acreage.

Crop Outlook Good

Another reason for the increased acreage is that non-contract producers planted enough wheat to further nullify the reduction efforts of the AAA.

Mr. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said, "The new wheat crop faces the best season in three years with planting conditions more nearly normal than those of the past two years. Many counties now have a good supply of sub-soil moisture, something that has been lacking recently. Recent snows will benefit the crop by adding moisture that will not run off."

If growing conditions continue favorable it appears that Kansas may next year raise a record crop. Forecasters believe it will be somewhere around 150,000,000 bushels. Last year, due partly to the drought, the harvest was only 59,951,000 bushels from a seeded acreage of 13,058,000.

Wheat Quotas Approved

The Kansas grain board had approved wheat contract quotas for the 1936-39 control period for 30 counties before the invalidation of the AAA. This represented 17,000 contracts out of an expected total of 80,000. According to Jonas Graber, Kansas director of the national emergency council, farmers of Kansas had received payments on wheat and corn-hog allotment contracts amounting to about $75,660,229, Oct. 1.

Unless contracts already entered into are paid, Kansas farmers will lose approximately $18,000,000 in corn-hog and wheat contract checks. On the other hand, millers and meat packers are expecting to benefit to the amount of between $8,000,000 and $12,000,000 in processing taxes, paid into banks and impounded awaiting the outcome of the fight against the AAA.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Treaty Benefits—Tariff concessions granted by Canada under the recent Trade Agreement on fruits, vegetables and produce are of special interest to the Pacific Northwest where it is expected that much of the once strong market will be recovered under the stimulus of reductions in duty. Included in this list are pears, plums and fresh prunes, berries of all kinds, cherries, potatoes and a number of fresh vegetables. On the latter class, the duty has been reduced 50 per cent and provision has been made against a seasonal advance of more than 80 per cent of the lowest advance in 1933-35. The free entry of potatoes gives prospect of a heavier movement from the Northwest into western and central Canadian markets.

* * *

Motor Exports—Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts in November, 1935, increased 15 per cent to $1,793,088, from $1,569,057 in October, 1935. November shipments were more than double exports in the like month in 1934 valued at $787,028. Exports of passenger cars increased 55 per cent in number from 2629 units in October to 4087 in November. The increase in value was 35 per cent or $1,190,873 compared with $679,859. Automotive exports in the first 11 months of 1935 were valued at $24,024,751 compared with $18,850,757 in the like 1934 period, an increase of 27 per cent.

* * *

Radio Sales—Sales of radio receiving sets by dealers in Canada appreciably declined during November as compared with the preceding month. Statistics show that the total number of sets sold in November was 29,199, valued at $2,849,790, a volume decline of 15 per cent and a value decline of 16 per cent from the October totals. Retail trade in receivers is unsettled, following the announcement of new tariff rates that became effective Jan. 1. Sales of automobile sets advanced sharply coincident with the introduction of 1936 automobile models.

* * *

Tourist Trade—There was a notable improvement in United States tourist traffic in Quebec Province of Canada during the past year. The gain spread throughout the Province and in certain districts the influx of visitors reached numbers comparable with the peak year, 1929. All means of transportation recorded a marked increase in traffic over 1934. While final estimates of the amounts expended by tourists during 1935 have yet to be compiled, it is estimated that these will exceed the 1934 totals by at least 25 per cent.

* * *

Steel Production—Canadian production of iron and steel in 1935 registered a substantial improvement over 1934. During the first 11 months of 1935 production of pig iron increased 45 per cent over the like 1934 period, steel output advanced 20 per cent, while the output of ferro-alloys showed a gain of 77 per cent. Foreign trade in principal steel items kept pace with the advances made in domestic production.

* * *

Chemical Trade—A substantial two-way chemical trade exists between the United States and Canada. In 1934, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, United States shipments to Canada by grand groups were as follows: Coal tar products, $1,602,000; sodium compounds, $1,421,000; pigments, paints and varnishes, $1,787,000; fertilizers, $1,647,000; and sulphur $2,650,000. The aggregate value of these exports, amounting to $9,107,000, represents a gain of about 33 per cent as compared to the preceding year but a 40 per cent decrease as against 1929.

* * *

November Exports—Canada's export trade in November registered a marked increase over the like month of 1934. Official Canadian statistics just issued showed that sales abroad in November, 1935, were valued at more than $84,000,000 compared with $65,000,000 in the like month of the preceding year. Exports to Empire countries in November, 1935, amounted to $48,250,000, an increase of about 36 per cent over November, 1934. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the month were valued at $41,200,000, an increase of 37 per cent over November, 1934, while exports to foreign countries, valued at $35,858,515, showed an increase of 21 per cent.

* * *

Mineral Production—Mineral production in Quebec registered a notable increase during 1935. This improvement has been evident in the case of gold, silver, asbestos, copper, lime and cement, the only decrease in production having been in clay products. During the first nine months of 1935 Quebec's gold output totaled 328,607 ounces compared with 288,782 ounces during the like period of 1934. Production during the month of September, amounting to 42,017 ounces, is understood to be an all-time peak. Silver production in the January-September period totaled 550,537 ounces compared with 348,119 ounces in the like 1934 period.

* * *

Machinery Imports—United States manufacturers of industrial machinery improved their position in the Canadian market during 1935. Total imports of machinery, exclusive of agricultural machinery, office and household machinery, into Canada in the first half of 1935 were valued at $10,827,020 compared with $9,751,051 in the like period of 1934, an increase of about 11 per cent.

10 Largest Banks of Country Hold 25 P. C. of All Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A list of 200 of the largest banks in the United States during 1935 were made public yesterday by The American Banker. Total deposits of 10 of the largest banks in the list equals 25 per cent, or $11,234,043,600, of the country's total. Six of the largest 10 are in New York City, Chicago has two, Boston one and San Francisco one.

Newcomers to the $1,000,000,000 group were the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco and the Continental National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. The Irving Trust Company of New York joined the "big ten," rising from thirteenth place to the tenth.

Total of 15,400 Banks

Out of $45,000,000,000 of deposits in the 15,400 commercial banks and trust companies, the 100 largest had 56 per cent at the close of 1935 compared with 55 per cent in 1934, 53 per cent in 1933, 45 per cent in 1930 and 31 per cent at the end of 1925.

The 200 largest banks have $28,704,849,600 of deposits, or 60 per cent of the total.

Total deposits in the 100 largest banks amounted to $25,101,857,500 at the end of 1935, as compared with $21,892,329,800 in 1934; $17,440,034,800, the low for several years, in 1933; $22,158,278,300 in 1930, the previous peak year, and $15,993,820,100 ten years ago.

Deposit Insurance

It is pointed out that the first 100 banks will pay $21,000,000 of the total deposit insurance assessments in 1936 of close to $37,000,000, and the remaining 14,200 banks will pay $16,000,000 to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Less than 25 per cent of the deposits of the first 100 banks are insured.

The ranking of the first 50 banks in the compilation follows:

1935 No		Deposits 1934 Dec. 31, 1935,	No.
1	Chase, New York	$2,075,121,091	1
2	National City, N. Y.	1,652,366,244	2
3	Guaranty Tr., N. Y.	1,513,931,163	3
4	Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., San Fran.	1,155,365,465	4
5	Continental Ill., Chi.	1,021,313,904	6
6	Bankers Trust, N. Y.	910,376,043	5
7	First National, Chi.	860,490,743	7
8	Centr. Hanover, N. Y.	821,020,293	8
9	First National, Boston	632,851,952	9
10	Irving Trust, N. Y.	591,306,698	13
11	Mfrs. Trust, N. Y.	555,713,372	12
12	Chemical, New York	527,176,176	14
13	Security - First Natl., Los Angeles	525,127,111	11
14	Bank of Manh., N. Y.	483,065,805	10
15	First National, N. Y.	479,351,272	15
16	J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., N. Y., Phila.	472,756,877	17
17	Philadelphia Natl.	403,941,318	16
18	Natl. Bank of Detroit	368,059,814	19
19	New York Trust Co.	365,458,281	18
20	Cleveland Trust Co.	303,176,421	20
21	Northern Trust, Chi.	300,312,885	21
22	Mellon Natl., Pitts.	300,298,242	23
23	Corn Exchange, N. Y.	286,067,432	24
24	Union Trust, Pitts.	246,197,529	22
25	Amer. Tr., San. Fran.	242,652,063	25
26	Penn. Co., for Ins., etc., Philadelphia	230,655,503	26
27	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Tr., San Fran.	224,505,310	28
28	First Natl., St. Louis	217,430,829	29
29	Anglo Calif., S. Fran.	185,170,764	32
30	Bank of N. Y. & Tr.	180,600,321	27
31	First Wis. Natl., Milw.	179,982,056	31
32	Harris Tr. & Sv., Chi.	175,959,334	33
33	First Natl., Baltimore	169,288,725	36
34	Natl. Shawmut, Bost.	169,139,134	30
35	Com'erce Tr., Kan. C.	156,243,898	38
36	San Francisco Bank	155,920,068	34
37	Marine Tr., Buffalo	155,467,994	35
38	Mercantile-Commerce, St. Louis	148,037,800	40
39	Pub. N. & Tr., N. Y.	138,312,940	41
40	First Natl., Min'polis	134,101,595	37
41	Fidelity Union Trust, Newark	133,584,322	39
42	First Natl., St. Paul	132,343,061	44
43	Centr. United, Cleve	131,385,068	43
44	Crocker First Natl., San Francisco	126,007,031	42
45	Seattle-First National	123,522,471	63
46	Natl. City of Cleveld.	122,269,858	48
47	City Natl., Chicago	121,480,511	54
48	Farmers & Merch'ts, Los Angeles	117,097,252	49
49	First Natl., Kan. City	117,041,468	45
50	No'western, Min'polis	115,323,775	46

Internal Revenue Collections Advance 4 P. C. in Half Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Treasury reports show that internal revenue collections climbed 4 per cent in the first half of the present fiscal year.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reports it took in $1,597,273,101 between July 1 and Dec. 31, or $59,794,173 more than in the comparable period of the past fiscal year.

Treasury officials said they were counting on better business to swell income tax collections in March and boost collections toward the $4,410,793,946 estimated for the entire year by President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress.

The advance in the Government's income for the first half of the year was chalked up in the face of a huge decline in processing taxes under the farm program. Treasury experts attributed the reduction from $269,448,517 to $68,491,494 to the impounding of taxes, which the Supreme Court has ruled must be returned.

Bar Silver in N. Y. Off to 44¾c., Lowest In Last 19 Months

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The price for imported bar silver in New York fell 1 cent yesterday to 44¾ cents a fine ounce, the lowest price since June 5, 1934.

The quotation, posted by Handy & Harman, New York silver brokers, came after an increase of 3-16 of a penny to 19 3-16 pence a standard ounce in London, equivalent to 42.82 cents in New York.

Brokerage circles said there was a small amount of buying and practically no selling of the metal in London. No forward quotations were made.

The easing was a resumption of a total loss of 4 cents an ounce in last week's New York price which had remained unchanged at 49¾ cents an ounce from Dec. 24, 1935.

Sugar Consumption Rises in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Sugar consumption in 14 principal European countries in the first 11 months of 1935, totaled 7,132,414 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 6,866,542 tons consumed during the corresponding period in 1934, an increase of 265,872 tons, or approximately 3.9 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Dec. 1, 1935, amounted to 5,114,500 tons as against 4,845,300 tons on the same date in 1934, an increase of 269,200 tons.

Production of sugar for the 14 principal European countries for the season starting Sept. 1, 1935, is forecast at 5,774,000 long tons, raw sugar, as against 6,488,000 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 714,000 tons, or approximately 11 per cent.

Dutch Pleased Over Treaty With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands-American commercial treaty, concluded recently, which lowers the import duties for over 50 Netherlands or Netherlands-Indian products, up to the maximum of 50 per cent, in return for certain tariff compensations for American exporters is warmly applauded here.

Increased trade and increased shipping between the Netherlands and the United States are expected.

President Roosevelt's book "Looking Forward" is being quoted here to sustain the opinion that the American Government is promoting freer trade through new commercial treaties, which have already been concluded with Cuba, Brazil, Sweden, Canada, the Netherlands, while a new treaty with France is being negotiated.

Rise of $27,500,000 In Soviet Purchases From U. S. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The Soviet Union purchases from the United States during 1935 amounted to $42,000,000, nearly three times the total of $14,500,000 recorded in 1934, according to the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Of the total, orders placed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation amounted to $33,800,000, while purchases of American cotton exceeded $8,000,000. Operations showed an especially large gain in the second half of the year, after the exchange of notes between Ambassador Bullitt and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinoff providing for extension to the U. S. S. R. of tariff reductions granted by the United States to other countries and for increased purchases here by the Soviet Union. Orders placed in the July-December period totaled $26,500,000, showing a gain of 70 per cent over the first half of the year.

Amtorg operations involved purchases from about 800 American firms during the year, more than 50 of whom received orders ranging in amounts from $100,000 to over $3,000,000.

Industrial equipment, totaling $27,159,000, made up by far the largest group of purchases. Within this group machine tools, particularly for automobile and tractor factories in the Soviet Union, constituted the most important category.

The largest single order of Amtorg was placed with the United Engineering & Foundry Company of Pittsburgh for a continuous sheet-rolling mill to be installed in the Zaporozhyde steel mill in the Ukraine.

Rise in Iron Pipe Rail Rates Held Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Pending an investigation, the Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until Aug. 21 the operation of increased rail rates on iron and steel pipe from north Atlantic seaboard and interior points to destinations in Texas.

The proposed increases were designed by the roads for application in conjunction with water carriers. Among the proposed increases was a jump from 74 to 77 cents per 100 pounds from north Atlantic seaboard points to Dallas, Fort Worth and other Texas points.

Building in Johannesburg In 1935 Tops All Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—During 1935 building construction in Johannesburg, South Africa, exceeded all previous records, according to the Commerce Department.

During the first 11 months 7986 building plans were approved with a value of approximately £6,000,000, compared with 7078 plans approved of a value of £5,920,929 during the entire year 1934.

Much of this new construction, the report states, is of steel and concrete but the demand for lumber for interior finish, doors and flooring is considerable.

Building plans passed by the Capetown municipality for the first 10 months of 1935 were valued at £2,218,155 against a value of £2,075,482 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Record High for Canadian Newsprint Exports in '35

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Canada's export of newsprint reached an all-time high level in 1935 when $51,499,744 tons were shipped out of the country, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics revealed yesterday. The next largest year was 1929 when 50,309,896 tons were exported.

Lower prices, however, kept the value of the 1935 exports far below peak levels. The value in 1935 was $87,924,251, compared with the peak year in this respect, 1929, when the value was $148,865,648.

Tax-Free Prices On Cloth Induce Heavier Buying

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 21—The downward price revision movement spread further to the finished cotton cloth goods field during the past week, as distributors moved promptly to make the proper adjustments reflecting the new tax-free prices quoted in primary cotton gray goods markets.

In order that no time may be lost in passing along to the retail consumer the benefit of the reduction in cotton goods costs by reason of the elimination of the processing tax, the Textile Fabrics Association, representing the cotton goods converting industry, in an open letter to the trade yesterday announced that negotiations with the producers are being pushed to arrive at a satisfactory tax refund adjustment.

Meanwhile the business of repricing the different lines of finished goods goes on. Cotton blankets and cotton outing flannels were marked down on the opening of the new season's lines this past week. The same proceeding was undertaken for cotton towels. The makers of cotton awning stripes announced a reduction of 2 cents a yard on painted stripes and 1½ cents a yard on woven stripes, explaining that the new quotations were meant to give full effect to the ending of the cotton processing tax.

New Price Lists Issued

Action of Montgomery Ward early in the week in announcing a new percale price list based on 14 cents for four yard, 80-squares was followed later in the week by public opening of the Pacific Mills line of prints and percales, priced on approximately the same 14-cent basis. Other sellers of printed percales, however, weakened further and named a price list based on 13½ cents for 80x80, four yard goods and the general market soon settled to this basis.

In making the new prices this season, in spite of the fact that yarn prices have not yet been universally reduced the full amount of the tax, it was announced by the knitting mill executives that the new price given full effect to the dropping of the processing tax, but also makes some allowance for the increases in manufacturing costs to be expected from operation of the social security legislation, and its heavy tax burden which goes into effect this year.

Gray Goods More Active

Gray goods began to move in a larger way than has been seen for nearly two months, and total sales for the week almost equalled the current volume of mill output. Sheetings sold in liberal volume on a tax-free basis led by the 36-inch, 6.15-yard goods which was engaged in round lots by bag makers on a basis of 4½ cents for 40x40s.

In the print cloth list there was substantial dealing in 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s at 5 9-16 to 5¾ cents. Goodly quantities were moved at both levels and the market swung up and off again several times before the week closed.

Drills and twills sold in substantial volume, both the three and four leaf variety after prices were re-adjusted to a tax-free basis, and contracts were placed both for prompt and for forward delivery.

The week saw a real beginning made in the repricing of fine combed fabrics, as one mill after another began to yield to the pressure for tax-free quotations. Sizable sales of 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s were made at 6⅜ cents, while the 8.50-yard 88x80s were moved at 7⅜ cents and the 40-inch 72x68s at 6¼ cents.

Combed broadcloths began to move around 11 cents for either 128x68s or 136x60s. Only southern mills would listen to this figure, and some southern mills refused to quote lower than 11¼ cents which was the lowest Eastern quotation. The majority of New England mills held out stoutly for 11½ cents.

Increase in Cotton Spinning Activities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during December at 103.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 101.1 per cent in November and 87.1 in December a year ago.

Spinning spindles in place Dec. 31 totaled 29,253,444, of which 23,391,370 were active at some time during the month, compared with 29,582,594 and 23,193,734 for November and 30,889,484 and 25,057,270 for December a year ago.

Active spindle hours for December totaled 6,803,980,354, or an average of 233 hours a spindle in place, compared with 6,897,420,223 and 233 for November and 6,027,205,823 and 195 for December a year ago.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
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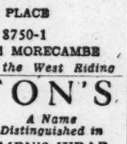

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THERE never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate.—SOUTH.

Daily Features

THE blessed work of helping the world forward does not wait to be done by perfect men.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Jackie Frost and the Pink Rose

LITTLE Jackie Frost pinned his white coat of fuzzy snow together with three small icicles and gazed approvingly at himself in a large mirror of ice—a large pool that had frozen solid.

"I look just like a grown-up Jack Frost," he said gleefully.

"Last call for the North Wind Special!" somebody shouted.

Snatching up his pails of red and yellow paint and a box of wee brushes, Jackie ran out to join his brothers. There were dozens of them, all ready for their first trip on the North Wind's back.

Jackie climbed gaily up on a flapping wing of the North Wind, and away they went faster than you could wink. In no time at all they came to a beautiful garden.

"Here is where you get off, Jackie," shouted the North Wind in a big, roaring voice. "There is work for you to do here."

Jackie jumped down so lightly that if you had been there you would have thought he was a little white bird. He had never seen a flower before, and the sight of this lovely garden made him very happy.

Right in the middle of the garden grew a pink rose. When Jackie saw the rose, he ran to her and patted her face with his icy little

By a Staff Artist
He Painted the Leaves

hands. At once she became brown and wrinkled. That is the way roses look after a frost.

"Oh," cried Jackie, "I didn't mean to do that."

"It doesn't matter at all," smiled the rose, although her petals were beginning to fall. "I'll bloom again in the spring."

"I'm so glad," Jackie said earnestly. "I'm going to stay here all winter and I will take care of you."

So all winter he watched over the pink rose and took the very best care of her.

Of course he had other work to do. He skipped around the garden and painted the leaves bright red and yellow and orange. When they finally turned dry and brown, he got the wind to help him pull them off the trees and wrap the plants in them. He tucked so many leaves around the pink rose that she was as warm as if she had been in a snug little bed.

Every night Jackie had to paint beautiful white pictures on the window panes, pictures of ferns and trees that would melt in a minute if you blew your breath on them.

But he found a great deal of time to talk to the pink rose. He would sit by her for hours—not too close because she might freeze—while she told him stories about the flowers and birds and butterflies.

"If you thought the garden was pretty when you came, you ought to see it in June," she often said.

Jackie wished and wished that he could stay in the garden through the summer. But of course that could not be—whoever heard of frost in a garden all summer? Why, the flowers would not be able to grow.

In his turn Jackie told the pink rose all about Coldest Land and the queer people who lived there.

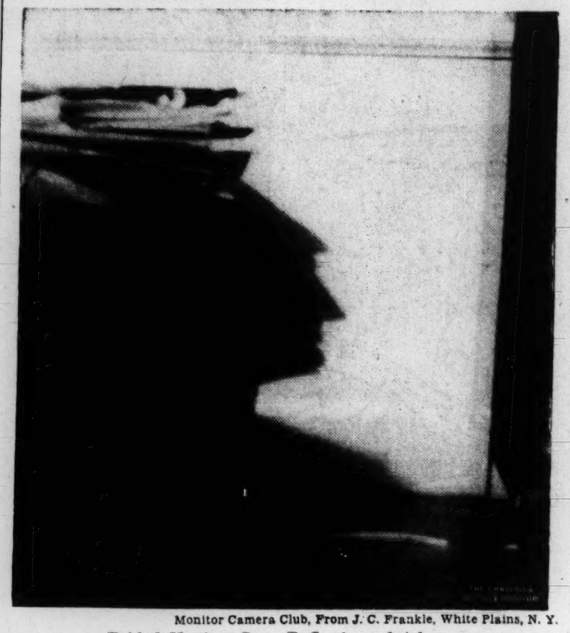
Jackie and the pink rose had such a good time that spring came before they knew it. Little crocus blossoms began to turn somersaults underground and to show their tiny green heads above the cold brown earth. The daffodils spread their filmy yellow skirts and danced with the moonbeams to the fairy music that the blue hyacinths rang from their little bells.

Best of all the pink rose began to bloom again. Jackie kept far away from all the flowers so that they wouldn't freeze, and watched their tight little buds grow and grow. Every day now he listened for the North Wind who would soon come to carry him away.

Study Thyself

STUDY yourself until you know where you are strong and where weak; study your acquaintance until yo' find a man weak where you are strong and strong where you are weak, that the benefits may be reciprocal; and make that man your friend.—*Robert L. Lorimer.*

A Shadow of Wisdom



Monitor Camera Club, From J. C. Frankle, White Plains, N. Y.
Folded Monitor Casts Reflection of Athena

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"If worst comes to worst" (S. J. W.)—The correspondent writes:

"If worst comes to worst"—so often heard—seems hardly right to me. I have wondered if the original might not be, "If worse comes to worst." This would follow the sense of, "If bad comes to worse." But is the saying a quotation from something?

The inquirer's point is well taken; and it is too bad that Cervantes (1547-1615) and Middleton (1570-1627) didn't take it into consideration when they wrote, respectively:

"Let the worst come to the worst" (Don Quixote).

"The worst comes to the worst" (The Phoenix).

"Agriculturalist" (S. J. W.)—No, this word is not a regrettable something which an editor must cover up with the phrase, "typographical inadvertency." The word is defined in the new Webster's as "an agriculturist." An "agriculturist," of course, is a gentleman farmer.

Goethe (A. L. M.)—The correspondent writes:

One professor tells me to say *Gay'-te.* Another says *Gur'-ta.* Please make the correct pronunciation as comprehensive as possible.

The second pronunciation comes close; sound the *u* circumflex as in *urn*—but don't sound the *r.* The second syllable is sounded *-teh,* with *e* clipped-short as in *silent.*

Bureaucracy (several inquiries)—The new Webster's shifts from the long *o* to short, *bu-rok'-ra-sy* (*u* as in *unite, o* as in *rock, a* as in *sofa*). The lexicographers add the note that this pronunciation "now prevails in America among the educated."

Aden (several inquiries)—A number of readers who have traveled widely have protested the pronunciation *Ah'-den,* which was recently given in this column.

We must confess that we too have always heard it pronounced *A'-den* (long *a*); but we presumed that Webster's must have had some reason for giving *Ah'-den* first choice. The long *a,* incidentally, is prescribed by the Standard Dictionary.

Readers will observe in this experience that it is not a violation of the eternal right to beg to differ, occasionally, with Webster's first choice. At any rate, when we approach the Red Sea from the east, and sail through the placid Gulf of Aden, and call at the port of Aden, we shall not say *Ah'-den.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gourd Novelties

BECAUSE the curious shapes of gourds interested an unemployed girl, she tried her hand at making the gourd useful and more attractive. Candlesticks, porch pockets for trailing ivy, water jugs and matching goblets, workbaskets, trays, etc., came into being in her gourd workshop. For many months she filled orders for the gourd novelties; and the sale of them provided pocket money during the intermission between jobs.—E. R.

Daily Anecdote

'Profit and Loss'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Daniel Webster was a young man, engaged in the practice of law in his native New Hampshire, a blacksmith employed him to defend a contested will. The case was a complicated one; and Webster was obliged to order law books from Boston, at the expense of $50, in order to acquaint himself with the legal fundamentals involved in the action. He won the case; and, as the sum involved was small, he charged the blacksmith $15.

Some years later, in New York, Aaron Burr came to consult him. "I have a very perplexing case on hand," said Burr. "I can't get the thing untangled. I know I am right, but I see no way to prove it in court." On inquiry Webster found that the issues involved in the case were identical with those involved in the blacksmith's case. He thereupon stated the facts in such a clear and systematic manner that Burr was astonished. "Have you been consulted in this case?" he cried. "You seem to know all about it."

Webster assured him that he had never heard of the case, and explained the occasion of his knowledge of the matter. A large sum was involved in the case Burr was handling, and Webster received a fee of $1000 for his share in the victory. So the expense incurred by the struggling young attorney, in his most difficult days, paid a handsome dividend after all.

Lines About Leaders—I

Benjamin Franklin

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is called the modern Prometheus.
He is one of the keenest sons and wisest leaders of America.
He illustrates humanity in an astonishing multiplicity of ways.
This great man was born in Boston, U. S. A., on Jan. 17, 1706.
His family had come from England to the new continent in 1685.
Two years of grammar was all the schooling he ever received.
He was 10 when his father employed him in his business.
But the boy disliked the job of a tallow chandler and left it.
He went as an apprentice to his brother James, the printer.
James was starting a newspaper which won a certain fame.
Benjamin developed quickly in that intellectual atmosphere.
He devoured books, wrote articles, and astonished his readers.
Then he left for Philadelphia and became a competent printer.
The Governor of Pennsylvania advised him to go to England.
For some time Franklin worked in London and observed much.

WHEN back in Philadelphia, he made a success of his business.
At last he could carry on his scheme of social improvement.
He believed that virtue was essential to one's happiness.
He thought that men must meet together for mutual benefit.
So he formed a club, a famous school of morality, "The Junto."
There was not a single bookshop in the colony; he opened one.
There was no good newspaper in the Province; he founded one.
People needed knowldge; he published an "Almanack" for them.
Franklin expressed an extraordinary efficiency in his work.
When difficulties arose, he never regarded them as obstacles.
He wrote that "nothing could possibly be wrong in the world."
And very few people have ever so trusted humanity as he did.
The field of his activities rapidly broadened and developed.
He became clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
His chief motive was to promote the welfare of mankind.
He started a public circulating library, opened an academy.

ALL subjects of interest attracted this many-sided man.
He could play on the harp, on the guitar, and on the violin.
He knew five languages; he made discoveries of various kinds.
He ascertained a fact that revolutionized the scientific world:
Electricity was thought to be a substance created by friction.
He proved the self-existence and power of the mysterious fluid.
Now Franklin was a member of the State General Assembly.
A petition from the country had to be taken before the King.
He was chosen to go and he spent five busy years in London.
Later the Government sent him over again on a second mission.
An alliance with France and a treaty with England ensued.
His return was a triumph, his last years full with achievement.
He passed on quietly at Philadelphia, on April 17, 1790.

FRANKLIN stands among the greatest men of liberty.
He was one of the framers of the United States Constitution.
His autobiography tells us of his love of God, for he wrote:

I desire with all humility to acknowledge that I owe the mentioned happiness of my past life to His kind providence, which led me to the means I used and gave them success.

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Welcoming the King of Greece

Monitor Camera Club, From Dorothy S. Riess, Torrington, Conn.
Greek Royal Guard; Acropolis in Background

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Illegal Voting

Question: In voting for trustees, is it legal to vote at the same time for several trustees? In voting for three trustees, for example, suppose someone should write the same name (ignorantly) in all three spaces on the ballot and the ballots are torn apart before inspection by the inspectors of election, the error would not be discovered and someone would have the advantage of an extra one or two votes. Would not separate ballots for each trustee be better?

Answer: A separate ballot for each trustee would necessitate a separate election for each trustee, since otherwise there would be no check at all upon duplicates. It expedites an election of the members of a board or committee to provide space for all the names on one ballot, and this is legal unless the rules specifically provide otherwise. However, steps should be taken to prevent the possibility described in the question.

A member may cast only one vote on any question. To permit one to write the same name in more than one space in electing a board of a given number of members would, in effect, give such a member more than one vote on that question. Therefore, the ballots should be collected by the tellers in one piece and should be inspected before they are torn apart. If the bylaws state that ballots must contain as many names as the number of officers to be elected, those that have the name of one person written in more than one space should be set aside as illegal.

If there is no such rule, the ballot may be credited as one vote for the person named and the other votes considered illegal. In either case, the illegal votes should be counted in determining the total number of votes cast and the number necessary to elect.

No Friend Like an Old Friend

THERE is no friend like an old friend
Who has shared our morning days,
No greetings like his welcome,
No homage like his praise.

Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes*

In Lighter Vein

Book Learning

The granary keeper was away for the day, but his wife was very eager to be helpful, and so offered to carry out the sale of a bushel of buckwheat which a customer requested.

Together they went to the bin, and she proceeded to measure out the grain. She poured in two peck measures and was about to tie up the sack when the jovial farmer interrupted, "B-but four pecks make a bushel, marm."

"Oh, do they?" she replied. "You see, I never had any experience measuring grain before I was married. I always taught school."

Trying to Define It

Artist: "You'd be surprised to know how much time was spent on this painting."

Friend: "Yes, I've heard that people stand here by the hour trying to make ut what it represents."

Veteran

"Look here," said the commercial traveler to the small-town hotel keeper, "don't you know that roller towels in hotels have been prohibited in this state for three years?"

"Sure," replied the hotel keeper, "but that towel was put up before the law was passed." — *Capper's Weekly.*

Possessed It

"Now," said the schoolteacher, "g[illegible] me a definition of space."

Junior stood up, flustered and red. "Space," he began, "is where there is nothing. I can't explain it exactly, but I have it in my head all right." —*Pathfinder.*

Disillusioned

They stood by the garden gate bathed in moonlight. "Belle," he whispered huskily, "we've been walking out together for six years now, you and I."

"That we have, Will," was the subdued reply.

"And," the man continued, "we've kin'd o' got to know one another, to trust each other, ain't we?"

"O' course we have, Will," came the thrilled response.

"Well," he gulped, "will you—will you lend me my bus fare home? I'm broke."—*Pearson's.*

—Answers
"Sorry, major, she can't forget her circus days."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Comrades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Millington, Mass.

THREAT of snow and a dropping thermometer recall to the writer a remarkable incident that happened here two years ago. The day before a subzero spell of weather set in, a dog belonging on a place near by, went off and did not return. The owners of the dog were greatly concerned; but all search for him proved fruitless.

The next day their other, and larger, dog disappeared also. The bitter cold increased that night, and neither dog came home. Neighbors were now questioned, but to no avail.

The next morning the larger dog appeared. He was given a big breakfast, part of which was a meaty bone. The dog ate what he wanted, and then ran off with the bone. Toward evening one of the men on the place decided to try to track the dog, and started off in the direction which the dog had taken in the morning. Fortunately, here and there the big dog had broken through the crust of snow, leaving something of a trail.

At the end of the trail the man found the smaller dog, caught in a trap. And lying close beside him, presumably to keep him warm, was his big comrade. There was ample evidence that the bone had been shared.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 51

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

III. The Divided Monarchies (con'd)

JUDAH

Consisted of the Tribes of Judah and Benjamin; division brought about by Rehoboam's folly, I Ki. 12:6-23

Also a fulfillment of Jehovah's threat, I Ki. 11:9-13

Jehovah's name to be enshrined at Jerusalem rather than at Samaria, I Ki. 14:21

People became idolatrous under Rehoboam and are punished by Shishak, I Ki. 14:22-26; II Chr. 12:2-12

Rehoboam dies, I Ki. 14:31; II Chr. 12:13-16

Abijam according to Kings

Abijah according to Chronicles

Second king of Judah, son of and successor to Rehoboam, I Ki. 14:31; II Chr. 12:16

Reigned three years in Jerusalem; began in 18th year of Jeroboam, king of Israel, I Ki. 15:1-2; II Chr. 13:1

Walked in all the sins of his father; war between Abijam and Jeroboam, I Ki. 15:3-7; II Chr. 13:3-19

Died; succeeded by his son, Asa, I Ki. 15:8; II Chr. 14:1

Asa

Third king of Judah; son of Abijam; reigned 41 years in Jerusalem; began in the 20th year of Jeroboam, king of Israel, I Ki. 15:9-10

Did that which was right in the sight of God as did David his father, I Ki. 15:11-15; II Chr. 14:2-8

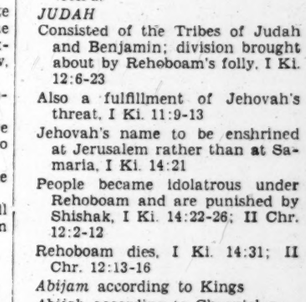
Reforms under Asa, II Chr. 15:8-19

Warred with Baasha, king of Israel, I Ki. 15:16-22; II Chr. 16:1-6

Asa rebuked by Hanani, seer of Israel; Hanani is imprisoned, II Chr. 16:7-10

Sickness and death; his son, Jehoshaphat, succeeded, I Ki. 15:24; II Chr. 16:12-13

Crossword Puzzle No. 189



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Aeriform fluid
5—Conjunction
7—Dry
9—Pale
11—Inlet
13—Benthonic plants
14—To steep
15—Catmint
16—Greek letter
18—Musical note
19—Sweet potato

Down

1—Arbor
3—Roman bronze coin
4—Fish
6—Indian princess
8—Expressed apple-juice
10—Near
12—Rugged
17—Clinker lava

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*As One Musician to Another*

By LE PELLEY

NOW THAT WAS PIANO PLAYING !!
HMMM— YES—
WHY, RACHMANINOFF IS SUPPOSED TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST PIANISTS IN THE WORLD !
YES—YES— HE'S PRETTY GOOD
PRETTY GOOD! HA! DID YOU HEAR THE WAY HE PLAYED THAT LAST PRELUDE ??
OH, OF COURSE— HE DID VERY WELL
BUT I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR WHAT HE COULD DO WITH "THE HAPPY FARMER"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success*

By CARMACK

Ol' Jerry and I saw a baby in a carriage outside a store today and it was crying to beat the band—
We looked and sniffed about to see if we could discover what the trouble was, but everything seemed to be all right—
So we tried to think of something we might do to make the baby laugh—
But the crying suddenly stopped and we looked around to see what had happened—
Jerry's long tail was waving above the baby's carriage and it probably was so busy trying to figure out what it was that it forgot to cry—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Britain's King

GEORGE V was a captain—to take a metaphor from the sea he loved so well—who was always on the bridge of the ship of state in bad weather as well as fair.

Whether it was in helping the British Empire grow into a commonwealth of free nations, or in smoothing out industrial difficulties during the World War, he was always watchful at the post of duty. A wise, purposeful, dignified sovereign, a human entity of widest sympathies and the homeliest personal tastes, he captured and lastingly held both the imagination and affection of a circle even larger than that of his own far-flung peoples.

At home King George set an example of domestic virtue and personal clean living. In this he was seconded most efficiently by a wife whose helpful sympathy and love for those around her are now reflected among her people in a great wave of respectful concern for her. He was at once a symbol of an empire spread over seven seas and a man of the people. His patriarchal affections often crept into his addresses, and on the other hand the launching of the Queen Mary, at which he was present, was as much a demonstration of affection and loyalty by his people as it was an epochal event in maritime history. The whole Empire rejoiced only last year at the twenty-fifth anniversary of a Sovereign who was not only monarch, but also a symbol of constitutional democratic government.

When the peace of England was disturbed by repercussions of political unrest in Ireland, by strikes or threat of strikes in the country itself, by industrial depression which followed in the wake of war the King remained the impartial head of his country and Empire, binding his subjects together.

Britain during his reign passed from one epoch into another. In the space of one generation the whole political structure of Europe and other parts of the world changed. Thrones fell and new nations arose out of the welter of the greatest war in history. The peaceful changes have been no less revolutionary. The British Empire has become a commonwealth of equal nations. The United Kingdom's electorate has been trebled. The emancipation of women has been carried into effect. A new age of industrial power and invention has brought people from the uttermost parts of the earth into close juxtaposition.

Through it all the British throne stood firm. It was occupied by a man whose sole inspiration was one of duty and service, a man who was able to become a rallying point of peace and of mutual helpfulness among peoples who might otherwise have drifted apart. A model of industry and common sense and a scrupulous upholder of the traditions of the Constitution, he was without politics himself. His attitude to his ministers was as cordial and the confidence he reposed in them as great whether they were Conservative or Socialist.

A reign of national achievement, of storm and peril, stanchly surmounted, has ended. A great name has been added to that of rulers who have been loved by their people because they served humanity faithfully and well. The standards of kingly duty, of administrative common sense, and of devotion to world peace and broad human sympathy set by George V will not be easily maintained.

Yet the British throne was never more secure. In addition to the faithful service of King George, three great events combined to bring it closer to the people during his reign. First was the ending of the House of Lords' veto over legislation. A historical barrier between monarch and people was thus removed. Second was the war, with its unifying stress and the popular change by which the House of Hanover became the House of Windsor. Third came the recognition of the quasi-independence of the Dominions, leaving the throne as the chief constitutional tie for all British people.

And fortunately Edward VIII who now succeeds is a man of surpassing social gifts who has won golden opinions, not only in all the British lands but in the United States and elsewhere. The new King, thus widely known through his industrious visiting, is well qualified to follow successfully in the path of peace and freedom so splendidly marked out. In taking on the heavy duties and responsibilities of kingship over one fifth of the human race he has the good wishes of all the world.

Airing Free Speech

AN EAR for an ear and a speech for a speech, is the stratagem Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman, proposes for countering the Democratic Party's attempts to steal an occasional night march on opponents with an after-supper radio speech on the state of the Union back in the Hoover regime, or one extolling the virtues of Andrew Jackson's political descendants.

Mr. Fletcher's protest against the way the broadcasting companies are apportioning radio time between the two major parties touches new and vital issues of free speech. It brings into focus the limitations and the advantages of radio broadcasting. Its limitations are defined in terms of time rather than physical entities. This is its main drawback. The newspaper can step up daily production twenty or thirty or forty pages if necessary. Radio output is limited to twenty-four hours a day.

Mr. Fletcher's request for allotment of the same amount of time over the same station, at the same hour of the day and on a day closely following President Roosevelt's message to Congress, bumped into this drawback.

For exercising "editorial judgment" to the extent of permitting an address by the President of the United States to be broadcast over a nationwide hook-up free of charge, and refusing to sell a corresponding amount of radio time to political opponents, radio officials are faced with charges of partisanship.

William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, shows commendable courage in explaining the radio chains' delicate position relating to political broadcasts. His company always has and will continue to differentiate between an address by the President and one by a candidate for the office of President. Whether a speech by the President turned out to be a political campaign speech, the public could judge for itself. In this case, the responsibility for not abusing that special privilege must rest with the President. This in effect is the company's policy. Republicans found no fault with it in the Hoover regime.

Freedom of the air is a somewhat different question from freedom of the press. Radio broadcasting on a nationwide scale amounts to almost a monopoly. For that reason it can wield tremendous power upon public opinion. To abuse it by closing the air to individuals or causes, or to sell it to the highest bidder under some circumstances, would endanger free speech.

In refusing to allow political parties to determine what the radio shall carry, Mr. Paley is taking the stand that any independent newspaper editor would take under similar conditions. Too much political oratory would injure the public and the companies. The limited amount of time, the virtual monopoly enjoyed by the chains, and the Government's power to refuse radio licenses—all these things make it essential that the radio companies, the Government, and the public exercise the greatest watchfulness to insure that free and fair speech is maintained on the air.

A "Two-Price" Farm System

NOT many years ago a familiar advertising slogan in many American towns ran something like, "Trade at Jake's, the One-Price Store." The implication was that there was some advantage in buying where prices were plainly marked on the goods and were the same to all takers.

When it comes to merchandising America's big potential output of farm products, however, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan now proposes what he frankly designates as "the two-price system."

"This means," he explains, "that just as industry with an export surplus sells at home at the domestic price and sells abroad at the world price, so if the farmer can be completely protected in a domestic price at home and a world price for his exportable surplus, instead of a world price for all of it, he will most nearly approach an effective parity of opportunity."

Or—to put it from a consumer's point of view—if you are an American and buying an American product, you pay one price, a rather high one, for the article; but if you are a resident of some other country, you may buy the article for a "dumping" price a great deal lower—unless that country in turn "protects" its workers by collecting a stiff duty.

This is a logical carrying out of the tariff protection policy, which after it props up one section of the community on an artificial price plateau must rush around and prop up other sections to enable them to live and trade together. Perhaps this, with its costs for what Mr. Vandenberg describes as "effective government leadership in storing and ultimately marketing" the farmer's surplus, is the necessary expedient at the moment. One wonders, however, whether it is a correct or permanent answer to the farm question.

Miracle Makers

IN A room, austere as a monk's cell, and about as large, with buff-colored, bare, soundproof walls, sits a radio broadcaster in the tall tower rising from the roof of the Christian Science Publishing House, Boston. Daily, except Sunday, he tells the world of happenings interesting and vital.

A person sitting in that room would possibly think himself first to catch the announcer's words. A seaman aboard a tramp steamer pitching in mid-Atlantic, a woman on a lonely South African farm, both may beat him to it. Speech is a laggard over audio waves, doing but about 1100 feet a second; over radio waves it leaps approximately 186,000 miles—miles, not feet—in that infinitesimal fraction of time. Dr. Einstein was right when he said that each time one turned a radio knob he was "assisting," as the French say, "at a miracle."

Unfinished Business

Book News of the Day

NATURAL science research has long been in need of just such an expedition to the woodshed as C. C. Furnas conducts in THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS, or The Unfinished Business of Science (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3).

Faced with the necessity for disproving charges of sterility and intellectualism under conditions where abilities and values are measured largely by advertising, researchers have been thrilling the crowds with glowing accounts of past accomplishments and vague hints at new "wonders" to come. But like Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started the Chicago fire, the shortcomings of natural science at its "Century of Progress" exposition gave the author something to talk about and before he finished, this book was written. Challenges unmistakably incendiary are hurled at every branch of scientific research. They are written in a style that is nontechnical and easy to read, and pointed with a keen wit.

Those who paid admission fees at the Chicago fair in hope of finding proof that this is a wonderful world in which to live, says Yale's professor of chemical engineering, discovered everything coated with carnival gloss.

> They found loudspeakers sadly out of adjustment and television more imagination than vision. They saw a motorcar assembly line in operation, but as a mechanism for converting fuel energy into mechanical work, most cars are only 8 per cent efficient. They marveled at the night lighting effects, but found most of the lights operating with an efficiency of less than 2 per cent. They found the robots lecturing at various places unpleasantly mechanical and often out of order.

This book furnishes excellent material for those who would like to see science "take a holiday" until business and government catch up. But while Mr. Furnas fills his volume with questions natural science cannot answer, and while he points out many obvious difficulties in fundamental theories, he doesn't discourage scientific research aimed at overcoming human lack and limitations. On the contrary he stresses the need for more research along these lines, but with definite goals in view.

Stop bushwhacking in the hills, he implores investigators. Stop wrangling over the radiant properties of matter and the material properties of radiation, or waxing hypothetical over a nonexistent "completely mechanized society." Do something besides talk about sun motors, solar boilers, photopower, long distance power transmission, food from laboratory chemicals, tires from potatoes and greater safety in travel.

As a prophet, Mr. Furnas gives an excellent hasty sketch of the problems facing generations from 1936 to 2036. And he doesn't make the mistake of outlining what goals are impossible of attainment. Such seers often live to see their words thrown back to them.

H. B. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Long Live the King

By Frank L. Perrin

OFTEN in our experiences we are compelled by circumstances to realize the indomitable tenacity of a thing established. Since that day some long years ago when a neighbor farmer left to the seemingly unequipped initiative of his family the responsibilities of a partially solvent farm, finally freed from debt and made profitably productive, I have observed many unavoidable transitions and readjustments, some successful and some disastrous. We may, if we will, analyze these all too frequently. There is always a changing order in human affairs. The scene is ever shifting, with new and possibly untrained and inexperienced actors reading the lines and enacting the parts.

Those who have observed studiously and sympathetically as these changes occur and recur, probably have quite generally arrived at the reasonable and almost unavoidable conclusion that those called to take the parts, as leaders or as aides, can hope to succeed or carry on according to tradition only as they are guided by established precept. In the farm family referred to there was bequeathed, as I know, a legacy of honesty, industry and character. These formed, jointly, an unwritten but vital constitution, quite properly subject to no unreasonable amendment and requiring no technical interpretation.

* * *

If you have observed, you have seen, as I have, the operation of this unwritten constitutional safeguard in the affairs of those about you. You have seen also the results of failure to adhere to and respect this simple code. In business, in newspaper offices, in the great financial houses, in charitable and religious organizations, in politics and government, local, state and national, the same law governs, to be obeyed or violated. The poet has written, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." That divinity of which he speaks is, it may be agreed, the law of right, from which there is no appeal except by those who hope to evade or escape the consequences of its violation.

Periodically, in the United States, the people place in the position of supreme official authority the person of their own choice. In the several states of the Union such delegation of authority is somewhat more frequent. In the cities and towns and villages a new overlord is seated still oftener. In business, unheralded and unannounced by public proclamation, a new king, with supreme authority, is crowned and given the allegiance of those who serve and are served. From the highest to the least of these there is accorded, almost automatically and without question or reserve, the loyalty and pledge of fidelity which the position, rather than the person, deserves. Long live the King!

There is a theory, probably quite sound, that responsibility and authority, invested, inherited, or achieved by conquest, combine to raise those to whom these are committed out of and above any selfish or aggressive sense which may have seemed to actuate them.

And so we come, eventually, to the conclusion that it is not the person, or the group, or the political bloc, or the faction, however radical and assertive, that governs or that says to the spirit of true progress "thus far but no farther." The government finally is in the hands of him to whom is given the power to govern aright. There the final and unquestioned authority rests.

* * *

A great nation faces, or seems to face, a transition apparently as unavoidable in the experiences of government collectively as it is in the affairs of individual families, groups, or organized business and industry. How grateful we would all be if we could rest in the assurance that each step in such experiences is progressive, and that the course of empires, like the less spectacular pathway of each of us, individually, is marked and charted by wisdom. There can be no turning back or to one side, either to the right or left, if the way is thus indicated.

There would be less stumbling, less hesitation, less temptation to turn backward or aside if it could be realized that those called to higher responsibilities represent the fundamental idea of government and that they cannot, consciously or arbitrarily, disregard the responsibilities of their office. It is to those thus charged with duty that our allegiance lies. Kings, potentates, princes and administrators have come, performed their brief functions, and gone their way. In their places are those whose tenure will be long or short according to their fidelity and wisdom. They have a right to demand our undivided loyalty and support. Long live the King!

Drifting With the Current

Forgotten Island

FIFTY miles south of Cuba lies an island of glorious beauty which was probably the Treasure Island of Robert Louis Stevenson's enduring story. It has been rather cruelly let down by diplomacy, and forgotten by mankind. Once marked on semiofficial maps as United States territory, it is now solidly Cuban and has become to all intents a penal colony which, incidentally, happens to produce grapefruit for the Havana market. I refer to the so-called Isle of Pines.

The story of this satellite of a great island is a strange patchwork of romance, bounding hopes, pathos and frustration. Columbus discovered the island in his voyage of 1502 and named it "El Evangelista." Pirates of two centuries ago, perhaps including Long John Silver, rediscovered it as an ideal headquarters, renamed it the Isle of Pines, which seems a bit soft for such lusty rogues, and made many a bold raid from its southern coast.

Even today, and regardless of Stevenson's fancy, there are probably some chests of treasure, containing doubloons and pieces of eight, buried in its sands and every little while new hope is born in some sanguine breast and a new treasure hunt is started.

To come suddenly down to modern times this island became, after the Spanish-American War, a strange football of fate, kicked about uncertainly for more than twenty years. The treaty which concluded the war ceded various Spanish possessions outside of Cuba to the United States of America. McKinley interpreted this rather vague cession as including the Isle of Pines and, according to the stout assertion of present-day residents, authorized map-makers to color it as a definite United States possession. Speculators leaped to their guns and a tremendous land boom rocked the island. The prospectus, now known ironically as the "Dream Book," predicted the most spectacular development which was sure to come under the aegis of Uncle Sam. Six or seven thousand American settlers arrived. Gay hotels and baths were opened.

* * *

But a little trouble developed. Some authoritative persons said firmly that the Isle of Pines was a definite part of Cuba and always had been, that it was quite as ridiculous to call it outside of Cuba as to call Long Island or Martha's Vineyard outside of the United States. International lawyers argued endlessly, reminding one of the long-drawn-out debate preceding the Treaty of the Pyrenees as to whether the communities of the Cerdagne were towns or villages, only villages having been ceded by Spain to France. Elihu Root gave support to the camp which held that the Isle of Pines was an integral part of Cuba. This turned the tide and after a twenty-three-year interlude of uncertainty the American claims were definitely abandoned. By the Hay-Quesada Treaty of 1925 the Isle of Pines was recognized for all time as Cuban soil, a part of the province of Havana.

American residents felt themselves betrayed. Most of them left the island in wrath. All the hotels worthy of the name are closed. The wharves of the River Jucaro, once beehives of commerce, are utter ruins, each guarded by a lonely pair of *rurales*. Even Nueva Gerona, the island capital, offers only a hint of its former vivacity when it centered the activities of a large and eager citizenry.

* * *

One immense thing Cuba has done for, or rather to, the Isle of Pines, and of course it was the widely disliked Machado who did it, as he did nearly everything else in Cuba that is grand and impressive. I refer to the *Presidio Modelo* or model prison which was built in 1926. It is a tremendous sight and a magnificent institution, one of the greatest prisons in the world. If the word "great" seems oddly chosen in discussing a prison I can only defend myself by saying: "Wait until you have seen it." Not only are the immense circular buildings great but the feeling of the whole place is extraordinary. No cell of all the thousands has any door at all, nor any iron bars to keep the prisoners from walking out. There are no prison guards, but only unarmed trusties.

But for those who prefer a home, *any* home, to a model jail, the Isle of Pines is a sadly neglected corner of the world. Its immense resources are lying fallow, waiting for another turn of fortune's wheel. Only the beauty of its scenery and the charms of its perfect climate remain untarnished by the complicated conflicts of war and politics.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Weighing the Empire's Burden

By Horace Flather

CAPE TOWN

SPEAKING of South Africa in London some time ago, the Duke of Kent declared that the white races had a big responsibility to the natives for they had to teach them the way to go.

"That is what the white races are there for," he said; and he added that "it is being realized more and more that the wealth of South Africa does not lie in gold and diamonds but in the native people, who must be taught to take their proper place in the community."

As the Duke was uttering these sentiments, Dr. Jean van der Poel, of Cape Town, was expressing herself strongly on the subject of native education at a Cape Town conference.

"Shoddy hypocrisy" and "masquerading humbug" were among her terms for a Government and a people which could only spare out of a surplus of a prosperity budget the meager sum of £78,000 for the Native Development Fund.

Dr. van der Poel's heated criticisms were based on the fact that so far from the natives of South Africa having been regarded as the real wealth of the country, less than a quarter of the native children receive any school instruction, and only an insignificant fraction of those reach Standard VI. At least 1,200,000 children have no education whatever and such schools as exist are financially dependent to a great extent on the churches. They are stunted for lack of money, and are deplorably understaffed. One native school near Cape Town has two teachers for 180 pupils and the chief inspector for native education in the Cape Province has declared that 150 additional teachers are required in this province alone to bring the existing classes down to the proper proportions.

* * *

What is happening in the Cape is typical of what is happening all over the country. The native, the white man's "burden" in all tropical countries, has, to put it mildly, been receiving a "raw deal" in South Africa. Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, one of the visiting lecturers at the New Education Fellowship Conference in South Africa, referred scathingly to that phrase not uncommon in South Africa which speaks of "educating the Bantu on Bantu lines." To him, if the phrase meant anything, it seemed to imply "dressing the native up in retribalized clothes and making him dance before visiting dignitaries."

Although there has been a considerable change in public opinion toward the native in the last 20 years, the conservative rural population is still a long way from being able to regard the natives as capable of rising to anything better than hewers of wood and drawers of water. There is, however, a determined minority of citizens led chiefly by the churches and the universities which insists on the Government's doing something to alter the existing state of affairs, whether the rural mind is ready for the change or not.

"What is the reason of this starvation of native education?" recently demanded the Bishop of Johannesburg. "Is its purpose that the natives shall remain laborers for an aristocratic minority so as to make competition impossible? The teaching of history is that such a policy results in the moral degradation of the so-called aristocratic minority, but as Christians we must put our protest against this policy on higher ground than self-interest."

Education, the Bishop added, is to fit people to make the most of life, but who is to be educated? God is no respecter of persons, and there is no excuse for a government's being so.

* * *

Thus the Government is now being spurred to action and a commission is sitting at the present time to make recommendations on the aims and scope of native education. Its task will not be easy, for the real problem will begin if and when the native is educated; some outlet for his greater efficiency will have to be provided. Today he is restricted to the point of making him despair of achieving a higher standard of life no matter how much time he devotes to culture and knowledge. In all the big centers of the Union there are native graduates of Fort Hare—B. Sc.'s and M. A.'s—working as unskilled laborers or messengers. There is no demand for educated natives, no matter what their qualifications. Wherever the native turns he is face to face with the color bar.

Segregation and a system of indirect rule are suggested by some reformers. The native, they urge, should be given his economic rights and the right to develop along his own lines—his rights territorially, economically and politically.

There are observers in Europe and in America who believe that the ultimate destiny of native races throughout the world, in their relation to the white races, will be settled in South Africa and the awakening of South Africa to her responsibilities in this respect has been awaited with anxiety. The situation here today is that friends of the native are clamant for a frank acknowledgment of his needs and aspirations as a fellow human being. Moreover, the South African native himself is at long last beginning to be aware of a sense of injustice and inequality and is beginning to ask quietly and patiently of the white man: "What are you going to do about it?"